The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME X. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, NOV. 23, 1879. Single Copies 5 Cents NUMBER 46

WILMINGTON POST

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT WILMINGTON, N. C., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.]

LATEST NEWS.

More than 90,000 deaths have occurred in Japan from the present cholera epidemic.

Heavy snow storms with severe gales [illegible] all over the north. Many [illegible] on the lakes.

[illegible] Council of Maine [illegible] Republican Senators [illegible].

[illegible] of Indiana have a [illegible] 20,000 Democrats as [illegible] to make the state [illegible] 1880.

It is stated that there is much dissatisfaction among the Democrats of South Carolina with Wade Hampton [illegible] the conservative speech which he [illegible] at the Abbeville Fair.

The prospect of delivering up the [illegible] of the White River Utes is [illegible]. The latest dispatch says that [illegible] are frightened and will [illegible] a peaceful arbitration.

Much excitement exists in Ireland on account of rent troubles. Michael Davitt, James Bryce Killen and James Daley made violent speeches in Sligo and have been arrested. Inflammatory appeals are posted about the country summoning the people to resist the landlords. Home rule meetings are held in England and Scotland by Irish residents, and subscriptions are being taken to aid in defending those arrested.

LATE GENERAL NEWS.

There was a meeting of the American Public Health Association at Memphis on Wednesday last.

Secretary Sherman will put in increased estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, of $7,149,315.

The Shenandoah, the former Confederate cruiser, now belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar, has been sunk off the Island of Socotra in the Indian Ocean and most of the crew drowned.

Ouray, the friendly chief does not succeed in controlling the hostile chiefs, but says he will secure the delivery up of the murderers of Meeker and the soldiers, *or perish in the attempt*. It is said that he anticipates his own assassination.

The Governor and Council of Maine have a plan on the pretext of fraud, to throw out enough state Senators, who were elected as Republicans, to give the Senate to the Democrats. This conspiracy has brought to Augusta Senator Hamlin, Israel Washburne, Lot M. Morrill, and others. There will be hot blood perhaps.

A northern flunkey newspaper says the people of the south, are naturally in sympathy with the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian school of politics. There never was a greater error. If either Jefferson or Jackson had been President when the rebels were making their preparations they would have throttled it at the outset.

The grand total of the actual standing armies of the nations of Europe is 2,925,000 men, but including the reserve forces it amounts to 16,471,918 men, who have trained, or are learning the art of war, and are held ready to enter the ranks. It is not strange that with this immense muscular force and intelligence diverted from industry Europe is short of bread and meat.

The story is out that 150 negro families are going to Indiana from North Carolina, and that they are all to be provided with occupations by Mr. G. J. Langsdale of the Greencastle Banner, who has already more applications than he can fill. Mr. Hendricks says that this is a "Republican scheme to flood the state with negroes to overcome the Democratic majority and prejudice the interests of white laborers."

There never was but one Clymer in Congress until the present Heister Clymer. That was George Clymer, an old, resolute patriot who was a Member of the Continental Congress, and a member of the Convention which made the present Constitution. But there have been five Heisters, and one Hiester who took it into his head to transpose the i to i e. Of these six three were from Pennsylvania and two from Maryland. One was the ancient Daniel, born in 1747, and was a member first from Pennsylvania and then from Maryland. Another was Daniel who succeeded his father from Maryland in the 11th Congress. Then there was John from Pennsylvania, a brother of old Daniel in the 10th Congress. Then William, nephew of old Daniel and John, in the 23d and 24th Congress. Then Joseph in the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Congress, from old Berks, "the people who [illegible] him." Then Isaac Ellmaker Hiester, in the 33d Congress, the son of William Heister, and he thought all the rest had spelled their names wrongly. The Heisters and Clymers too have been rather a decent set.

No Department of the government furnishes more curiously interesting statistics than the Post Office Department. The Dead Letter Office received during the last year 2,996,513 letters—a decrease of 190,292 on the previous year. The decrease was caused by the number of letters on the outside of which were requests for the return of letters. The number containing money in the branch was 16,007, and the amount of money in them was $31,591. There were 13,575 containing drafts, checks, &c., to the amount of $1,105,762. Out of the 5,262,241 registered letters for the year only 211 reached the Dead Letter Office.

The President belongs to long lived New England stock, and gives promise of many years, for he has a good constitution to begin with, and temperate and correct habits of life, an even temper, and a sunny, genial disposition. He says:—

"I do, on national issues. The recent election shows that very plainly, although all the issues involved were not national. They had many state issues. Had the election been for President, I believe New York would have gone Republican by 20,000 majority. As it was the Republicans have won a victory, and did it under disadvantages. The nomination of Cornell was a mistake, the vote shows that. He was scratched to the extent of thousands of votes. Had I been a citizen of New York I should have voted for Cornell, but, at the same time, I think, with many Republicans, that a stronger man could have been found to head the ticket."

"Do you regard New York as safe for the Republican Presidential ticket next year?"

"I see no reason to doubt it. If issues remain about as now New York seems reliably Republican. When it comes to a Presidential election I regard New York as Republican."

The Grand U. O. of Love and Charity, a new tabernacle set apart by Rev. Henry Ellis and Laura Price, shall be known as St. Matthew's Tabernacle No. 1, of the Sons and Daughters of Levi. The following officers were elected and installed:

J. W. S.—Lincoln Moore.
J. W. V. S.—Mary J. Boyd.
J. W. R. S.—Laura Warren.
J. W. F. S.—Louisa Hall.
J. W. T.—Isabella Toomer.
J. W. C.—Tony Toomer.
J. W. I. S.—Fannie Fonvilie.
J. W. O. S.—Willie Cornigie.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.—Helmbold's Buchu has long been known as one of the most valuable medicines attainable in certain classes of diseases, such as dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, dropsy, cutaneous affections, and especially affections of the urinary organs. As a diuretic, it is superior to almost any other medicine in use, and the great care with which it is prepared, the absolute purity of the preparation, and the diligence used in the selection of the crude material, have made it known far and wide as a reliable and effective preparation, and one that can always be used with safety and benefit. The great success of Helmbold's Buchu has led to the production of many spurious preparations, which are made cheaply and placed upon the market to be sold on the reputation acquired by Helmbold's original preparation. Parties who desire a really good medicine should be careful and use Helmbold's only.

A number of our very best colored people in the 5th ward, met together last week, and organized a new fire company by the name of the "W. P. Canaday" Engine Company.

The following officers were elected:
Joshua Hill, President.
Lewis Bryant, Vice-President.
John W. Mosely, Secretary.
Theodore H. Jones, Assistant Secretary.
J. D. Sampson, Treasurer.
James Holland, Sergent-at-Arms.
Richard Sherwood, Foreman.
Alfred Jordan, Assistant Foreman.
Alex. Sampson, Capt. of Hose.
James Winfield, Assistant Captain.

The officers of this company are all good and experienced firemen, and as we said above, the whole company is composed of the very best material.

Col. Moore, the Chief of the Fire Department, is doing all he can to make the company a useful auxiliary to his department.

We heard Col. Moore speak very highly of the personal of the company, and he pledges himself to assist the committee in procuring an Engine.

The city already has a very excellent fire department from its chief down, and this new company will add very much to its efficiency.

United States Circuit Court convenes at Raleigh to-morrow, His Honor H. J. Bond, one of the very best Circuit Judges in the United States, presiding.

CITY ITEMS.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco. 1y

$20 IN GOLD.

We will pay TWENTY DOLLARS IN GOLD to any person who sends us the LARGEST NUMBER of PAYING SUBSCRIBERS up to the 15th day of January, 1880.

EDITOR POST.

City subscribers, who desire the POST must settle with our canvasser when he calls on them. We only *charge* one dollar a year. All can pay that amount, and those who do not, and will not, cannot have the POST. Every man should have the Republican news, and they can only get reliable information through a Republican paper.

NOTICE.

Our correspondents must curtail their productions. Let them cultivate brevity, and confine themselves to their subject. Don't wander. Write only on one side of the paper. This advice is given because we are obliged to throw many good articles into the scrap basket on account of length. Within certain restrictions our columns are open to the whole world. Be short, incisive and pointed. This advice is not meant for some of our very excellent contributors, who are models.

There is good boating water on the river now.

No interments in Bellevue during the past week.

Jacksonville, Onslow county, will soon have a daily mail.

A Special session of the Criminal Court will convene Monday.

In Pine Forest Cemetery there were three interments this week; all adults.

One adult and two children were interred in Oakdale Cemetery during the week.

The Register of Deeds issued seven marriage licenses during the week; all to colored couples.

The whole fleet of Fayetteville steamers were in port on Friday. The first time since the drouth.

Superior Court of New Hanover county, will convene in this city on the first Monday in December.

Judge R. P. Buxton is now holding the courts in the Charlotte District, where he is making many friends.

Our friends in the country would do well to bring in their produce now as prices for everything are ranging high.

Judge Eure had to adjourn the Superior Court of Onslow last week on account of severe sickness of his wife.

The schedule of the Wilmington & Weldon and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad has been changed. See advertisement.

Hon. Geo. Davis will deliver a lecture for the benefit of the Historical and Scientific Society, at the Opera House, Wednesday evening, 26th inst.

A couple bales of cotton, on the deck of an ocean steamer, were set on fire by sparks from a passing tug-boat. The fire was quickly extinguished.

Mr. S. Hanstein, of No. 15 Market street, of this city, was married on Thursday, the 20th inst., to Miss Clora L. Wolk, of New York city. We congratulate the happy pair and wish them long life of this world's goods.

The Department has decided to have the river lighted up from Smithville to Wilmington, which will add very greatly to the commercial interest of this city. Vessels can then run up and down the river at night expediting business and reducing the expense.

Hon. Robert B. Elliott, of South Carolina, was in the city several days during the past week. He delivered the address at the Industrial Fair at Raleigh on Wednesday, which is very highly spoken of. We shall publish it in our next.

We are glad to hear that our friend Col. O. H. Blocker has sufficiently recovered from his ill health to be again on duty. There is no better or more faithful officer in the Government employment than Col. Blocker. He is a gentleman of the very highest character, both personally and officially. He is liked by all except violators of law.

The merchants of this city requested an arrangement for certain free transportation for excursionists along the lines of the W. & W. and W. C. & A. R. R. Mr. A. Pope replied regretting that the Directors of the roads thought it unwise, as it would interfere with other passenger traffic and establish a precedent for other towns and cities to make requests of a similar nature.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—LOSS BETWEEN $35,000 AND $40,000.—About 12 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the Steam Saw and Plaining Mills of Messrs. Colville & Co., situated at the foot of Walnut streets. The flames spread so rapidly among the pitch-pine lumber that soon the mill building was enveloped, illuminating the entire northern portion of the city. The department were promptly on hand but before they arrived the Blind and Sash Factory of Messrs. Altaffer & Price, adjoining the mill was also in flames and too far consumed to be saved. Tee attention of the firemen were directed to the large naval store shed of Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son. This wooden structure soon sucumbered to the intense heat from the burning buildings, and that building together with most of its contents were consumed. The large sheds on the wharf of Messrs. Worth & Worth, were saved by the most strenuous efforts of the fire department. The origin of the fire is not known. Messrs. Colville & Co's. loss amount to about $16,000. They were insured for $6,000. Messrs. Altaffer & Price's loss is estimated at $6,000. They were insured for 1,000. Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son's loss amounts to about $10,000 mostly covered by insurance. As we go to press the fire is still burning among the lumber, but is considered under control.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday, November 18th, by the Rev. Geo. Patterson, D. D., at the residence of the bride's cousin, Geo. Z. French, at Rocky Point, Harry D. Thurston, of Bangor, Me., and Carmelita A., daughter of Chas. E. Taylor, of this city.

STEALING RICE.—Elisha Jenkins, Geo. Brown and Henry Gause have been stealing rice from the Hilton Rice Mills. They were sent to jail on Thursday in default of bond for their appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court.

A SHOWER OF * * * * *.—Professor Rich. A. Proctor predicts a meteoric display on Thursday night next. He says a swarm of flying, meteors will come flying from the northern heavens and rush end on end towards the earth. Then look out for fire works.

Our friend and fellow-citizen, Gen. Allen Rutherford, arrived home on Friday night, to spend a few weeks with his many friends in this city. His friends will be glad to shake him by the hand once more, for he is justly very popular in Wilmington. We hope he will be able to meet his Jacksonville friend while here.

SMASH UP.—The horse attached to the grocery wagon of Messrs. Holmes & Waters, became frightened yesterday at the passing of the truck of the C. M. Stedman fire company, and ran into the show window of Mr. John N. Robinson's hat store. The wagon was then thrown across the sidewalk becoming entangled with the telegraph pole, when the horse broke out of the traces doing no other damage than demolishing the wagon.

FRAUDULENT PRETENSES.—S. B. Newsome, of Cage Depot, S. C., was brought to this city on Thursday last, in charge of constable T. O. Bunting. Newsome was arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses. He borrowed $4,000 from Messrs. Kerchuer & Calder Bros., to purchase cotton, representing that his property was worth $40,000 and was unencumbered. He gave bond for his appearance at the approaching term of the Criminal Court.

PRICES OF TIMBER.—There is a demand for timber in this market, and the prices have generally advanced. All kinds are wanted except inferior short-leaf. The market is absolutely bare of good timber, and we would advise our friends to take advantage of the freshet which is expected by river and steamboat men. Timber will readily bring the following prices:

Common mill,	$5 to 6
Fair mill,	$6 60 to 7
Prime mill,	$4 40 to 8 50
Good mill,	$9 to 11

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y. sept. 28—13t.

HALIFAX, N. C., Nov. 20, 1879.

EDITOR POST: The Republicans of Halifax township assembled on the 14th inst., and organized by calling R. J. Lewis temporarily to the chair, who addressed the meeting a few minutes advising harmony and activity in the party. The club was then organized by the election of Rev. A. J. Jackson President, and Messrs. H. E. Davis and J. R. Randolph chosen as Secretaries. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested by those present. The club adjourned, after giving three cheers for the Republican party, to meet again on the 22d inst.

H. E. DAVIS,
J. R. RANDOLPH, } Sec'ys.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1879.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Sunday November 23, 1879, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at .... 6.50 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at .... 12:50 P. M,
Leave Weldon at .... 3:40 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at .... 9:53 P. M

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN, Daily

Leave Wilmington Front Street Depot at .... 8:40 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at .... 3 50 A M
Leave Weldon daily, at .... 2 13 A M
Arrive at Wilmington Front St Depot at .... 9 13 A M

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 5:10 P. M. Daily, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.00 A. M. Returning, leave Tarboro at 10.00 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 P. M.

The Day Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North *via* Bay Line, daily except Sunday, and daily *via* Richmond and all-rail route.

Night Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points north via Richmond. Sleeping Cars attached to all Night Trains.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
no 23—tf



THE JOHNSON REVOLVING BOOK-CASE.

Made of iron, beautifully ornamented. Adjustable shelves. Cheap and strong. Cannot get out of order. Four sizes. Send for complete circular and price list. Send 25 cents for our new Illustrated Catalogue of School Merchandise. *Every Parent or Teacher should have it.*

BAKER, PRATT & CO.,
Headquarters for all School Supplies,
142 & 144 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.
nov 23—3m

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 22, 1879

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 23, the following schedule will be run on this road:

DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN—(Daily.)

Leave Wilmington .... 9.33 A. M
Arrive Florence .... 2 00 P. M
Leave Florence .... 3 50 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington .... 8 20 P. M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington .... 10 13 P M
Leave Florence .... 2 30 A M
Arrive at Columbia .... 9.00 A. M
Leave Columbia .... 5 00 A. M
Leave Florence at .... 2 30 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington .... 6.30 A M

This Train stops only at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on G. & C. R. R. and in Western North Carolina, via Columbia and Spartanburg, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Passengers for Augusta should take Night Express Train, which connects closely via Florence and Charleston Junction.

Through Sleeping Cars on all night trains for Charleston, Savannah, Augusta (via Charleston Junction), and for Columbia.

JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen. Sup't.
nov 23—tf.

TO WHARF BUILDERS.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHTHOUSE ENGINEER, SIXTH DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., November 17th, 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M., December 3rd 1879, for the construction of a WHARF at Castle Pinckney, Harbor of Charleston, S. C.

The right to reject any or all bids, or to waive defects, is reserved.

For blanks on which bids must be made, and for all information, apply to

PETER C. HAINS,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer 6th Lighthouse District.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. T.
HELMBOLD'S
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT
BUCHU.
PHARMACEUTICAL.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL
DISEASES
OF THE
BLADDER & KIDNEYS.

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest, and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which

"HELMBOLD'S BUCHU"
DOES IN EVERY CASE.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
IS UNEQUALLED

By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world, in

Rheumatism,
Spermatorrhœa,
Neuralgia,
Nervousness,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Constipation,
Aches and Pains,
General Debility,
Kidney Diseases,
Liver Complaint,
Nervous Debility,
Epilepsy,
Head Troubles,
Paralysis,
General Ill Health,
Spinal Diseases,
Sciatica,
Deafness,
Decline,
Lumbago,
Catarrh,
Nervous Complaints,
Female Complaints.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
INVIGORATES THE STOMACH,

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE,
Or Six Bottles for $5.

Delivered to any address free from observation.

"Patients" may consult by letter, receiving the same attention as by calling.

Competent Physicians attend to correspondents. All letters should be addressed to

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Druggist and Chemist,
Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION!

See that the private Proprietary Stamp is on each bottle.

SOLD EVERYWHERE
nov 23—1y

READ.

We stood at an open window
Leaning far over the sill,
And if something hadn't happened
We might have stood there still;
But we reached for a banging shutter
In a blinding northeast breeze,
So our friends will have to be invited
To join in the obsequies.

IF WE COULD ONLY HAVE KNOWN what a storm was brewing (in a teapot) and how far off that shutter was, we should never have ventured our head outside of that window; but it is too late for regrets now; we are nonplussed, completely squelched, have been sat upon, and our friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend the obsequies on

SATURDAY NEXT

and we stake our reputation on its being the grandest funeral they ever witnessed.

As he slips he slides, and every time he slides he slips up most woefully. We leave our "kind friends" to find out the meaning of the above, and while they are doing so we will ask the following questions:

Havn't we the ugliest and dirtiest store in the State?

Havn't we the poorest stock of goods in Wilmington?

Havn't we made prices much highesince we commenced?

Havn't we been very unaccommodating and impolite to you?

Havn't we charged you for all the goods delivered?

Havn't we made a great many mistakes and refused to correct them when our attention was called thereto?

All of our friends who answer "yes" to the above questions will please not buy from us any more. Respectfully and truly,

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO.

In glancing over last Sunday's paper we regretted to notice the tacit acknowledgment from some of our brother grocers that we had taken away part of their trade, and making an appeal to the others not to leave them. We regret this exceedingly, especially as they were so kind and considerate about our coming to grief, but suppose, as we have determined to do the

LARGEST RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS

ever done in Wilmington. we will in the future have to keep from being so tender hearted, and CUT DOWN PRICES a little more.

THE BLOODY CHASM HAS BEEN BRIDGED OVER.

THE LITTLE JOKERS are not quite gone.

A fine line of TOILET SOAPS received to-day, very low down.

The OLD CAPE FEAR is flourishing and MARTELLE swimming.

We have been over and smoked that "Cigar of Peace," (a fine Havana it was,) but still think it would be bad policy to stop furnishing the papers with our fine literary productions, as they have the tendency to keep prices very low, which we, of course, with all other good grocers, desire; only want enough left to pay for clerk's hire, store rent and taxes.

NOT PURITANICAL.

Although opposed to the drinking of Liquors, P. L. BRIDGERS & CO., are not puritanical enough to refuse to sell them, as they think no FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE can afford to be without; but they promise the ladies that they would never find out there was any on the premises, as it must be taken elsewhere to be drunk.

BUMGARDNER,
STUART'S DEW and
DURHAM OLD RYE
received this week.

TRY OUR BUTTER AND LARD

The purest, oldest, and best CORN WHISKEY in the State, to be bought only at

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO'S

N. B.—We feel highly flattered at the notice taken of our advertisements, especially by a fellow grocer, who was not surprised at the absence of our usual Sunday morning ad, on account of one of our friends having gone to New York Saturday night.

dec 11 P. L. B. & CO.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1879.

The *Post and Tribune* of Detroit are about to publish a biography of the late Senator Chandler, made up from original material which is at hand.

The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury addressed to Col. Dumont, chairman of the Republican state committee of Louisiana, is suggestive on all the points on which it treats.

There is a report that the works of Captain Eads at the mouth of the Mississippi are a failure, and that the channel instead of deepening and widening, is shallowing and narrowing.

In the Spanish Chamber of Deputies on the 4th inst., the Minister of Finance read a bill granting to the future queen $90,000 annually, and $50,000 annually in the event of her surviving the King. The marriage has been fixed for the 1st of December.

Wicks made of spun glass have been tried in lamps, and it is said they do very well. It is stated that they supply the petroleum, oil or alcohol to the flame with more steadiness than the ordinary wick; that they secure a clear and pure light at a less expense of fuel; and that they diminish the usual unpleasant odor.

Before the Revolutionary war American clay from Cherokee county and from Pensacola, was imported to England for ceramic works. As early as 1768 a cargo of Carolina clay reached Liverpool. This was the beginning of the English porcelain industry, and samples of kaolin and petunse were found in Virginia then.

The Hon. Henry P. Baldwin, ex-Governor of Michigan, has been appointed by Gov. Crosswell Senator to fill out the vacancy occasioned by the declining of the Hon. F. C. Beaman on account of ill health. Gov. Baldwin was born in Rhode Island and is 65 years old. He went to Detroit in 1838, and was elected twice Governor of the state in 1869 and 1870.

The nearest approach of any comet to the earth was 1,390,000 of miles in 1870, that is, of which accurate observations were made, by Laplace. There have been, however, many instances where comets at one or other node have passed nearer the earth's orbit, as for instance in 1739 with Biela's, but the nodal points were taken when the earth was further removed from the points of her path.

The military Committees of each House of Congress have before them a great mass of papers in the Fitz John Porter case. They will probably be giving attention to it early in the session. With the damning testimony against him in the court martial before which he was tried it requires several pounds of brass to the square inch to furnish Gen. Porter with brass enough to intrude himself again upon Congress.

Contractors are beginning to arrive at Ottawa in connection with the letting of the contract for the British Columbia section of the Canada Pacific Railway. There are now employed on Section A of the Canada Pacific 1,200 men, and on Section D 1,000 men. The work of excavating is being rapidly advanced and will be continued during the winter months. It is expected that both contracts will be completed before the stipulated time.

Secretary Sherman has prepared his estimates for the expenses of the government for the next fiscal year. He asks for seven millions more than was requested last year. Three millions additional will be required for taking the census. Two millions are wanted for the payment of pensions. The passage of the act paying the arrearages of pensions has greatly stimulated the applications for pensions under the old laws. The Post Office Department, because of its increasing growth, demands two millions more than last year.

The Executive Mansion, commonly called the White House, where our Presidents are obliged to live, is a disgrace to the nation. If the Kidwell bottoms were filled up and the malaria cut off, the location would be as good as any. But the old hulk which stands there ought to be dispensed with, and a new structure with something approaching elegance and having conveniences and comforts, substituted for it. It is nothing but an ugluy national barn as compared with the other splendid edifices surrounding it.

Ligon, writing in 1657, mentions a pilot-fish which was captured with a shark by his ship's company. "This little guide of his swims sometimes a yard before him, sometimes more or less at his pleasure; and in his greatest adversity often cleaves to him, and, like a dear friend, sticks closest when he needs him most, for when he is taken this little fish never fails to fasten himself to his head, or some part near that, and resolves to die with him. The experience of this we formed not only in this great fish, but in all the rest we had formerly taken, for we never took the one without the other.

A SOUTHERN DIAGNOSIS.

It is now proposed to send to the southern states several eminent northern Republicans during the ensuing campaigns to discuss public questions. To employ medical phrase, their first duty will be to diagnose this aggravated disease of the uniform southern body politic, and ascertain what medicine ought to be administered to its chronic irregularities. This patient has been out of health for more than fifteen years, and has been doctored on all sorts of theories. First, what is called the heroic treatment was adopted, and the sick animal was treated to repeated allopathic doses of two hundred pound Parrott siege guns, and Springfield rifles. After this was over the equally allopathic style of treatment was applied consisting of vigorous statutes, force bills and kuklux laws. Then Dr. Hayes arrived, and went round applying his semi-homœpathic mode of practice, consisting of triumphal progresses, receptions, hand-shakings, and such mild restoratives as were adapted to those periods of real or imagined recovery. Then came along all sorts of empirics, charlatans and quack doctors with extensive appliances of quintessences, infinitesimal, sugar coated pills and soothing nostrums, delicate tinctures, pain destroyers and those inventions that render the couch of disease as easy and soft as a palanquin.

There probably never has been a region on the whole earth which has been more assiduously talked about than the south. The southern Republicans have come in for a large share. In all this multifarious discussion there has frequently been a lamentable want of anything like an analysis of the situation. It is difficult for a person living outside the south to comprehend the complex nature of its politics. The prejudices, the modes of reasoning, the manner in which public opinion is made up in the south, the basis of reasoning, are not understood half the time by those who discuss southern affairs. The stray news hunters, the epistolary ambassadors, who are sent south a good deal of the time, get false ideas. Many of them are fearfully deceived and humbugged. Some fellow arrives in a town, draws on it his note book and pencil, hears what this man and that man says, notes it down, and it is sent north and printed, as the basis of opinion, when it is not.

At one period there sprung up nearly all over the north a total misconception as to the southern Republicans, among almost all classes. The north imbibed opinions from the statements in Democratic papers that the average southern Republican was an ignorant rascal, that his purposes were malevolent, that he was unprincipled in the exercise of such powers as fell to him to exercise, and that the whole Republican official life at the south was base and villainous. Whereas the mass of the native southern Republicans were persons of good motives and were trying to do the best they could under difficult circumstances. They had before them the task of organizing new states out of the wrecked matter left from the convulsion, out of such whites as had independence enough to face the overwhelming majority of the native whites, and out of the recently freed negroes. They did not always act with discretion but they did better than they could have been expected to do under the circumstances. What they did in the way of organic and statute law struck a blow at the incrusted illiberality of the south from which it will never recover. Badly in some of its aspects as reconstruction was conducted, it shook up the dry bones, infused new ideas into communities, made substantially a south so full of the seeds of a more liberal life, that the old south is really dead.

When it is remembered that not one in ten of the white families of the south take any sort of a newspaper, and that those which are taken mostly give no fair version of public questions, some idea can be formed of the facts, the information, on which the average southern population make up their opinions. Politics here is of the primary school order. A public speaker addressing a crowd here is obliged to elucidate and explain what in other parts of the country are axioms. The history of the rise and progress of this vast population, a connected history of policies, a comprehensive view of the sequence of events, are not to be taken for granted in public discussions. So if such doctors in affairs as Mr. Conkling were to deal out his tropes and metaphors, or Mr. Blaine indulge in his incisive sarcasms in Louisiana, it would be to very little purpose. It would be somewhat like talking out into vacant space. We would be glad to see the experiment tried, but it would be rather necessary to take along on the occasions squads of cross-roads politicians to translate their lofty disquisitions into the local political vernacular.

Writing to the Boston *Traveller*, Gen. Butler says of the last Democratic National Convention he attended as a delegate: "In the convention of 1860, Jefferson Davis received but one vote, two delegates in a state being entitled to cast that vote. That vote was cast one-half of it by myself and one-half of it by another gentleman who has been elected as a Representative to Congress since, from Republican Massachusetts. Mr. Davis was not a candidate before the convention."

DR. EUGENE GRISSOM AGAIN.

On the 16th of October the editor of the POST was in Raleigh and had an interview with Dr. Grissom, and in the POST of the 19th of October he published the following:

"Dr. Grissom states that he is not a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, and says he would not accept the nomination if tendered him by the Republican convention. He further states that he is in favor of Judge Buxton. He says Judge Buxton can be elected (if nominated by the Republicans) by a very handsome majority. He says if the Republicans will nominate Buxton he will take hold of the canvass and give it his personal attention. And he has no doubt of the success of the state ticket, if good men are nominated with Buxton."

The Raleigh *Observer* copied the above article a few days thereafter. Dr. Grissom called upon the editor of the *Observer* and the next day the following article was published:

"Dr. Eugene Grissom, Superintendent of the N. C. Insane Asylum, authorized the editor of the Raleigh *Observer* to say that the article copied by several papers from the Wilmington POST does not correctly represent his feelings and intentions in regard to political matters in this state, but that the recent statement of the Charlotte *Democrat*, about his wishes and intentions, is correct."

To give Dr. Grissom the full benefit of all that he has said, we publish the extract below from the Charlotte *Democrat* of the 24th of October.

"So much by way of preface to the main thing we want to say. Recently, Dr. Grissom has been mentioned as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, and one or two Republican papers have hoisted his name to the head of their editorial columns. As one Democrat who had advocated the retention of the Doctor in his position as Superintendent of the Asylum on the ground that a man's politics should not be the ruling guide in selecting persons to fill such offices, or at least manage our charitable and humane Institutions, especially when said officer was not an active, electioneering politician, we did not like the prospect of seeing Dr. Grissom's name used to help defeat the party that had retained him in office and so used while he was filling that office. *But we have the word of Dr. Grissom himself that he is no aspirant for a political office of any sort*—that his name has been used without his consent—that he desires to keep out of politics and retain his position as Superintendent of the Asylum, as well as continue all his life in the discharge of the duties of a physician and alleviator of the ills and afflictions of mankind. He would be pleased, therefore, if his name is dropped from political discussions and never mentioned in connection with political nominations. It is his desire that that should be done.

We make the above statement on the basis of what we learned in a few minutes' conversation with Dr. Grissom. We think it is substantially correct. If any one doubts it let him write Dr. Grissom and satisfy himself more fully."

The editor of the POST does not desire to do any citizen an injustice, and in all cases great care has been used to not misquote a persons language. Therefore, we publish the above, for the purpose of doing Dr. Grissom full justice by giving his own statement concerning this controversy. But now, for the purpose of doing ourselves full and complete justice, we propose to quote Dr. Grissom's language to the editor of this paper correctly. Dr. Grissom said to the editor of the POST that he would not take the nomination for Governor if the Republican Convention would give it to him unanimously. But, that if the Republicans would nominate Judge Buxton, he would take the Chairmanship of the State Committee, and would give his personal attention to the canvass, and elect the Republican ticket.

The above is the true language used by Dr. Eugene Grissom to me.

Very respectfully,
W. P. CANADAY,
Editor of the WILMINGTON POST.

ABOUT CATS.

Dr. Burt G. Wilder has just issued a pamphlet entitled the "Anatomical Uses of Cats." It shows that this branch of comparative anatomy is very useful to the study of the science itself, inasmuch as the subjects are easily obtained, inexpensive, in small compass, and on the whole a very cheerful and easily managed corpse. He says it is very curious "how slight are the differences between a cat and a man," each having a "head, a neck, a trunk, and two pairs of limbs with similar bones, muscles and joints," and also the "chest, abdomen and pelvis, contain the same organs, similarly arranged." We confess to being not much posted on this branch of catism, but we have always been a close observer of that feline animal in its moral and intellectual aspects, and have observed that cats might, perhaps, also be used in aid of intellectual philosophy and moral science.

For instance there was a cat in the town of Yarmouth, in Maine, which (or perhaps we ought to say who) was in the habit of attending family prayers, and never failed to be present. As the statement runs:—

At the signal for prayers she would even leave a mouse half caught, or give a doomed bird a longer lease of existence, and decorously compose herself in the lap of the housekeeper with an air of attention to the service that was highly edifying. At the final "Amen" she went friskily about her business.

This devout cat happened to be the maternal ancestor of a kitten which, not having any rights to be respected, was killed by the master of the house who usually said the prayers. The religious cat happened to be in a safe and concealed place where she witnessed the murder off her offspring. Her moral and religious sensibilities were so shocked that she never afterward would attend prayers. She continued to catch mice, purr, and perform other secular duties as before, but to the end of her life she kept up her silent protest against the religious inconsistencies of the master of that household.

The other case which we cite occurred in Nevada, illustrating the nearness of cats to the human race, was different and not quite of so elevated a character. This feline approximation to the human race, exercising those powers with which she in common with us, was endowed, observed a swarm of industrious honey bees in the yard. Seized with that spirit of scientific inquiry which she had in common with us she approached the entrance to the hive, flattened close to the ground, and seized an inadvertent bee as he was going out to his business. This attracted the attention of other passing bees, which reported what was going on to the hive, whereupon they all rushed out, mixed themselves within her fur, and proceeded to serve notice on her to quit the premises. This Nevada cat forgot that serene composure which her more considerate relative in Maine exercised, and proceeded to scream, roll in the grass, spit fire, splutter, squall, claw at the agglommerated mass about her, bounce into the air, turn summersett, until she was a mere ball of fur and bees, wailing in desperation and despair. She was humiliated by being drawn away by a long-handled garden rake in the utmost agony.

We quote from the authenticated account in the *Virginia City Enterprise*:

When after she had been taken to a distant part of the ground the bees stuck to Tabby's fur, and about once in two minutes she would utter an unearthly "yowl," and bounce a full yard into the air. On coming down she would try to scratch her ear when a sting on the back would cause her to turn a succession of somersaults and give vent to a running fire of squalls. Like the parrot that was left alone with the monkey, old Tabby had a dreadful time. Two or three days after the adventure Tabby was caught by the owner, who took her by the neck and threw her down near the behive. No sooner did she strike the ground than she gave a dreadful squall, and at a single bound reached the top of the fence, full six feet in height. There she clung for a moment, with a tail as big as a rolling pin, when, with another bound and squall, she was out of sight, and did not again put in an appearance for over a week.

We suggest to Dr. Wilder whether these instances cited of the religious, moral and intellectual qualities, do not entitle the cats to be considered in the great field of ethics also. They are not only so constructed physically that from them the anatomy of the human animal can be learned from a dissection of their physical structures, but they reason much on the same principles as the human race and their experiences and conduct on given moral questions enter the broader fields of intellectual speculation. It would not be strange if what is known of the reasoning of these two Maine and Nevada cats should aid in throwing light upon such subjects as were obcure to Descartes and Jeremy Bentham.

THE MAINE RASCALITY.

When one man in an election in Maine gets less than a majority of all the votes, the House of Representatives sends two names to the Senate and that body selects from these a governor. At the last election Davis, the Republican candidate, lacked 1,119 votes of the majority over the whole. But the new senate on the returns had 7 Republican majority and the House 28. But the old Governor and Council, who are a sort of returning board, are proposing to turn out, on pretext of fraud, enough Republican Senators and members, to give the Democrats a majority in those bodies, so that Grrcelon, Democrat, who had the lowest vote of the three candidates (21 841, out of 69,110,) will be elected for Governor thus defeating the will of the people.

A more atrocious proceeding was never known. At the latest reports an appeal has been made to the Supreme Court of the state to decide who were elected Senators and members, and to issue an injunction against the proceedings of the Governor and Council.

Since the beginning of the government North Carolina has had 221 members of both houses of Congress, 26 of whom were Senators. It is surprising how infrequently names have been repeated. There have been 5 Williamses, 3 Speights, Joneses, Hills, Bryans and Ashes, and 2 each of Alexanders, Alstons, Barringers, Binckridges, Branches, Dockerys, Forneys, Franklins, Grahams, Hawkins, Johnstons, Lockes, Outlaws, Rands, Sawyers, Senies, Shepherds, Smiths, Stanleys, Turners, and Vances. There was only one Badger, Iredell, Settle, Mason, Mangum, Reid, Venable, Thomas, Clingman, Bragg, Strange, and so on to the end of the chapter. Very little nepotism in this old sober, Rip Van Winkle "strip of land, lying between South Carolina and Virginia."

"Home and see me," is a phrase in constant use, but it never sounds so sweet as when uttered at the front gate, at 9:30 p. m., just after prayer meeting is out. Then it means business.—[illegible]

LOUISIANA POLITICS

Mr. Henry Carroll of the *Times* is in New Orleans taking a look at the new arrangements there on the part of the Republicans. We have already, some weeks ago, given a brief statement of the convention and the ticket. It will be remembered that the action of the convention ignored old antecedents to a great extent, put out new men or a class, who have not heretofore been active men, and in their resolutions studiously avoided reference to any previous wrangles in the party, except that they denounced the attempt to unseat Senator Kellogg. Mr. Carroll seems to have given a good deal of consideration to the condition of things there, and we quote the following from one of his letters.

It was in this spirit and controlled by these aims that the Republican Convention came together. The New Orleans leaders, office holders and those who desired to hold office, were at a loss to know what to do. They had anticipated a meeting made up of a few dozen stragglers, and they were confronted by a host of earnest men, who were willing to sacrifice all personal considerations for the good of their party, but who could not be controlled in the interest of any man or of a clique. The leaders in question were not prepared for such a demonstration, and for a time they were at a loss to know what action it would be best for them to take. In the end, wise counsels prevailed. It was remembered that the Republicans of the state have been continually charged with nominating to office what are called "corrupt carpet-baggers" and irresponsible negroes, and it was determined on all sides that, for once, at least, such criticism should be made impossible. In short, the convention resulted in the nomination of what may well be called an ideal ticket. Political claims and considerations of all kinds were completely ignored, and to-day the men who stand as the representatives and candidates of the Republican party in Louisiana are in every respect fitted to fill the highest stations in any state in the Union. The bitter malice of even a White League Democracy can find no word to say against them. They are beyond reproach, in every way more worthy of support than their Democratic opponents, and, if blood and old association counts for anything, they should be acceptable to every man who claims to be proud of Louisiana. Taylor Beattie, of Lafourche, the candidate for Governor, springs from one of the oldest, richest, and most respected families in the state. He was an extensive slave owner, and married into one of the great families of the south. He was an officer in the Confederate Army and served with distinction through the war. Returning to Louisiana after the declaration of peace, he gave himself up to the cultivation of his large plantations and had nothing to do with politics. After a time, however, being too much of a man to sanction the methods of the Democracy, and being anxious to preserve the peace in his neighborhood, he consented to serve the Republicans as District Judge. To that position he has been frequently re elected. He is a southern gentleman, in the best sense of the term. Independently rich, of large experience, good ability, and thoroughly educated, the people of Louisiana would have in him a chief magistrate of whom they might justly be proud.

A friend writing us from Smithville, quotes from the *Star*, and then makes some pertinent remarks:

"Bob Toomb's foolishness is already serving the Radical purposes as the *Star* predicted it would. Hear that unmitigated slanderer, the Philadelphia *Press*:

"When Robert Toombs shouts 'death to the Union' he simply utters aloud a sentiment long dominant among a majority of the southern people."

There are not fifty men in the south who hold any such 'sentiment.'"

It has been said that language was made to conceal, rather than to express one's thoughts. The above from your neighbor, is a fair illustration of the play of words, or, to use an ugly phrase, an effort to "whip the devil around the stump." That plain, honest, blunt old Bobbie Toombs, does not believe in white-washing the truth, or withholding the honest sentiment of his heart for policy sake, is very evident, and he well knows that he reflects the sentiments of a large class of educated and influential men in the south, although they give expression to their views in different language, but in the end it is one and the same thing. We refer to that class who were born and nurtured to manhood under the baneful system and principles of slavery, or owners of the land and slaves. To nearly all of this class put the question—Do you believe in a republican form of government? And nine out of ten will answer you, NO! I believe in a limited monarchy.

The preference is natural, for prior to the war there was no Democracy only in name, south. The past actions of the so called Democratic party south, in abridging the rights and privileges of the people wherever they have obtained power, speaks plainer and louder than any words can do, that the party is entirely under the control of that class who do not believe in a Republican form of government.

Will any one please inform us of the difference in sentiment between the honest, plain and direct expression of Toombs, of "Death to the Union," and of the more refined way of putting it, "I do not believe in a republican form of government."

It would be singular if Toombs should prove to be the Ghost goblin of the south, that Hampton so much fears, and be the instrument of obliterating all of the wise Hamburg, Hampton, Butler statesmanship of South Carolina.

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Wilmington Council No. 4, R. and S. M., meet 2d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Commandery No. 1, K. T., meets 2d Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Carolina Lodge 434, meet 1st and 3d Mondays in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.

I. O. O. F.

Cape Fear Lodge No. 2, meets every Tuesday evening.

Orion Lodge No. 67, meets every Wednesday evening.

Campbell Encampment No. 1, meets 1st and 3d Friday evening of each month.

Rebecca Lodge meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings of each month.

Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 2d and 4th Thursday evening of each month.

I. O. R. B.

North State Lodge No. 222, meet 1st and 3d Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock p. m.

O. K. S. B.

Manhattan Lodge No. 136, meets 2d and 4th Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock p. m.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Cornelius Harnett Council No. 231, meets 2d and 4th Monday evening of each month.

The above Lodges meet at Odd Fellows Hall on Third between Princess and Chestnut streets.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Stonewall Lodge No. 1, Meets every Monday at Castle Hall, on Third street.

Germania Lodge No. 4, meets every Thursday evening at Castle Hall.

Endowment Rank No. [illegible], meet 2d Friday in each month, at Castle Hall.

I. O. G. T.

Wilmington Lodge No. 64, meets every Wednesday evening, at Temperance Hall on Third street.

I. O. R. M.

Wyoming Tribe No. 4, meets every Tuesday evening, at [illegible] on Princess between front and Second streets.

MASONIC—(COLORED.)

Mt. Nebo Lodge meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, on Nixon between Walnut and Red Cross streets.

Giblem Lodge, meet 2d and 4th Monday in each month, corner Eighth and Princess streets.

G. U. O. O. F.

Free Love Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month, corner Dock and Water streets.

[illegible] Lodge, meet 2d and 4th Monday in each month, corner Market and Water streets.

I. O. OF G. S. AND D. S.

Queen Esther meets every Monday evening.

Star of Liberty, meets every Tuesday evening.

[illegible], meets every Tuesday evening.

[illegible], meets every Wednesday evening.

Loving Union, meet every Wednesday evening.

[illegible] and Pythias, meet every Thursday evening.

[illegible], meet every Friday evening.

The above Lodges occupy the second and third stories, in the west end, of [illegible] building, on Princess street.

[illegible]

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY SHERMAN.

He Declines to Take Part in the Louisiana State Campaign

New Orleans journals print the following letter from Secretary Sherman, addressed to the Chairman of the Louisiana Republican State Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10, 1879.

DEAR SIR: —Your letter of the 6th inst., inviting me to address the Republicans of your state on the national issues involved in the canvass pending, is received. If my official duties permitted I would gladly accept your invitation, but at this time, above all others, I am fully occupied, especially in the preparation of the annual report of the department which cannot be delegated to others.

I have strong faith that if Republican principles were fairly presented to the people of Louisiana and other southern states much prejudice that exists against that party would disappear. While we intend firmly to maintain the right of every man to vote and enjoy equal civil and political privileges according to the constitutional amendments, and while we intend to preserve and enforce every right of an American citizen with all the means and agencies conferred upon the national government by the Constitution and laws of the United States, it is not the design or purpose of the Republican party to deprive any citizen of the south of any right which he may properly enjoy, or to discriminate against him, or to be unfair or illiberal in any respect in developing the resources of any state or section. It is equal rights for all and not injustice to any that we seek to accomplish. It is shown more than ever in the recent elections that the Republican idea prevails in every one of the northern states.

The same class of men, who, in the south are Democrats, are Republicans in the north. They are Democrats in the south because of feelings and prejudices that grew out of the issues made by the war, and if they will forget these and accept in good faith the constitutional amendments, and all that they import, their interests and feelings would incline them to act with the Republican party.

More important than all else is the right of free discussion. Every citizen of the United States should be free in public and private, either verbally or in writing, to express his opinions upon all political subjects. This is the first element of republican government. There has been a feeling throughout the north that this right is disregarded in the south; that the turbulence and violence and many forms of intimidation occur at Republican meetings to prevent the free and full discussion of public matters. If this is tolerated, republican government is impossible. It would be to test this allegation that I would like myself to see others participate freely and frankly in your canvass, making just such speeches on national issues in Louisiana as would be made in Ohio. The effect of such a discussion would probably be to show that there are more points of agreement between citizens of the different states than of disagreement. It would tend to lessen party animosities, and to bring prominently forward national issues and interests rather than local feeling and prejudice. I hope such a discussion can be and will be maintained both this year and next in Louisiana, and that in this way all classes of citizens will become accustomed to examine both sides of political questions and be tolerant in the free expression of opinion.

Very truly yours,
JOHN SHERMAN.

A. J. DUMONT, Esq., Chairman Republican State Central Committee, New Orleans, La.

A Beautiful Figure.

General Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, at the Chicago banquet of the Army of the Tennessee, responded to the toast "The Army of the Potomac," and made the following beautiful reference to the two armies.

With great adventuresomeness of daring, with mighty marches, with great combination of will and force, you swept over thousands of miles until you had made the Mississippi the pathway of the Imperial Republic in the future. And so, with weary watching, with painfulness of discipline, we guarded the halls where met the conscript fathers of the Republic, and we kept from unhallowed touch the ashes that slept at Mount Vernon. Yours was the inspiration of the Nation's future; ours was the inspiration of the Nation's past, yet in a common source both had their rise.

On the sunset slopes of the Alleghany hills sprang into light and kissed the sun light stream that by many windings at last emptied into the Gulf. On the sunset slope of the same Alleghany hills was born the river whose deathless name our army bore. So, from the same mountain heights of loyalty to law, of loyalty to liberty, your army and ours were born. By many miles the waters of the Tennessee emptied into the Gulf. By a shorter course the Potomac emptied into the Atlantic, but with mingling tides Gulf and Atlantic are one ocean, watching the shores of that ocean-bound Republic; and so your effort and ours float into the one great deep of the Nation's unity and the Nation's power.

MR. EDITOR: You are entirely mistaken in your attack upon the editor of the Newbern *Democrat.* You should not have headed your charge upon him with the word "Gas." He is certainly right in his conclusion against the capacity of the people for self government, as he understands it, and you can only hold a man responsible according to the lights that are before him. He never considered nor believed there were any other men in the United States but Democrats, and as their whole history, from the dawn of the existence of this government to now, marks them as a failure, and brands them as malcontents and enemies to the government, and they have been unable, with all of their efforts, to destroy it; unable to seduce and involve the united people in an effort of universal ruin, that a few may control and prosper thereby; it is consistent with his philosophy (having been taught in Democratic schools) to conclude that the people are incapable of self-government. We have men here of that sort. Some who denounce a certain class of our voters as damn monkeys, and whose sympathies induce them, as a means of improvement, and to elevate them to a higher standard of morals, humanity and intelligence, have adopted the practice of amalgamation, which has almost been legitimized and made respectable by the bastard act of your *last General Assembly.* Pandering to the condition of certain depraved men, that act has widened the *door* to prostitution, the terrible results of which are plain to any fair and candid mind in the land. There is no apology that can be made for the law maker who, professing to love the people, will by a deliberate act authorize universal prostitution. The restraints already *too weak* have been placed *now* in the hands of wicked and depraved offenders against decency, virtue and morals; and a few dollars being paid within themselves (not a dollar of it going to the State, or for any *public purpose*) and they can live on in their infamy and debauchery as though clothed with Brigham Young's armor and rendered invincible by usages and customs which obtain in and about Salt Lake City: under a different faith, different religion, different Bible. We have no language adequate to the expression of our abhorrence and detestation for men who willingly and deliberately pass laws to excuse rather than punish crime. But we suppose it was done to relieve certain sworn officials, who have plunged into the horrid votex of debauchery and adultery so deep and damning that any other means would be insufficient to perpetuate their tenure to office.

Respectfully,
AMICUS.

SPARTA, EDGECOMBE CO., N. C.,
November 17th, 1879.

Hon. W. P. Canaday, Editor Post:

SIR: The people of Edgecombe county are in favor of Sherman for President and Buxton for Governor. They are well satisfied with your ticket. Sherman and Settle will carry the State by a large majority. I am going to organize a Sherman and Settle Club, and every man in this part of the State will join it.

John Sherman is the man for every true Union man to vote for, and if he is nominated his election is sure, which will kill the balance of the Democratic chickens.

Old Edgecombe gives 2,000 Republican majority and over. We are stalwarts. We believe in a square fight for honest Republican principles and men.

We heartily indorse the square manly fight you have made in the *Wilmington Post* for the Republican party.

STALWART COLORED REPUBLICAN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Coal & Wood Yard

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STOVE and Grate Coal and all kinds of WOOD on hand. Orders promptly attended to.

COAL, at Lowest Prices, delivered without extra charge.

NOVA SCOTIA and ENGLISH COAL.

FOWLER & MORRISON,
nov 9 tf Water, bet. Orange and Ann Sts.

CITY of WILMINGTON,

OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE,
OCTOBER 31, 1879.

THE following Section of an Ordinance, adopted by the Board of Aldermen at a meeting held June 7th, 1876, will be enforced on and after TUESDAY, November 4th;

"SEC. 2. That no Cow or Calf, Ox or Bull, be permitted to run at large, within the city limits, between the first day of November and the first day of May following, of each year."

H. C. BROCK,
nov 9 3t Chief of Police.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO.,
NOVEMBER 1ST, 1879.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company will be held in WILMINGTON on TUESDAY, the 18TH INSTANT.

J. W. THOMPSON,
nov 9 tdm Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 1st, 1879.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., on the Capital Stock of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 22d inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th instant until after the 22d.

J. W. THOMPSON,
nov 9 td Secretary.

SUPERIOR COURT, NEW HANOVER COUNTY. } STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Samuel L. Smith and wife, Mary V. Smith, Plaintiffs.
vs.
Frederick Rheu and Henry J. Stedman and wife Anna J. Stedman. } Defendants.

THIS IS A SPECIAL PROCEEDING INstituted before the Clerk of the Superior Court for the purpose of setting aside a judgment and decree in a former proceeding in partition, and to have the plaintiffs declared tenants in common with defendants Rheu, in a certain lot described in the petition in this cause, and for an account of the rents, issues and profits of the said premises.

The defendants, Henry J. Stedman and wife, Anna J. Stedman are hereby notified to appear before the Clerk of the said Court, at the Court House in the city of Wilmington, on Wednesday, Nov. 19th, 1879, then and there to answer or demur to the petition herein or judgment will be given against them according to the prayer of the said petition.

oct 12 1m19 S. VANAMRINGE, C. S. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

D. M. DART.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

CAN STILL BE FOUND AT HIS OLD stand, Journal Building, Princess street where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, cheaper than ever before offered to the public. Has constantly on hand

Bath Tubs,
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Gas Fixtures, &c., &c.

Personal attention given to all work. Satisfaction guaranteed.
december 21 tf

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HOWELL COBB,

PROPRIETOR.

The Only First-Class Hotel in the City.

THE ROOMS HAVE BEEN NEWLY FURNISHED.

NEW FURNITURE AND TABLE WARE,

For the Dining Room

THE THE BEST OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

Always on hand.

Board, $2 50 and $3 00 per day.

With Room, per month $35 00.

Table Board, $25 00 per month.

I hope to see all the old patrons of the HOUSE, and all their friends, promising them that no pains shall be spared to please all.

HOWELL CORB,
aug 24—tf Proprietor.

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CURED. A simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections. Also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, which has been tested in thousands of cases. Recipe, with full directions (in German, French, or English) for preparing and using, sent by mail free of charge on receipt of stamp. Please name this paper. W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

oct 26 eow-13t

15 15

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august 18-1y Portland, Maine

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Aromatic

SCHNAPPS.

IT HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR attention that imitations of our article are being sold in this market, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the vending of any article, with any alterations of trade marks above described, will be prosecuted under a recent act of the U. S. Congress.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SONS & CO.
nov 16—1y 18 Beaver street, New York.

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A Large and Beautiful Book of 54 Folio Pages.

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Containing over 500 Large Illustrations of the Latest and Best Styles, including all the standard and useful designs for Ladies' and Children's Dress, with French and English descriptions, amount of material required, etc., etc. Every Lady wants this book. This valuable periodical is also printed in the German language. Price, 15 cents. Post-free.

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Contains the latest information on every department of Ladies' and Children's Dress including Materials, Trimmings, Traveling, Wedding and Mourning outfits, Costumes of all descriptions, Jewelry, Coiffures, Millinery, etc., etc., with valuable information for Merchants, Milliners, Dressmakers, and Ladies generally. 120 pages, large 8 vo. Price, 15 cents. Post-free.

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A Beautiful, Entertaining, and Comprehensive Family Paper.

This eminently Successful Journal, with a circulation of

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nov 16 tf

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PAIN-KILLER

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Best Family Medicine of the Age.

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11th. PAIN-KILLER will save you days of sickness and many a dollar in time and Doctor's bills.

12th. PAIN-KILLER has been before the public over thirty-seven years and is a purely Vegetable preparation, safe to keep and use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and to keep it always near at hand.

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aug 10—1y Portland, Maine

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W. M. TERRY,
oct 12 Editor and Proprietor.

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A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostrate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Etc. Etc. and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction.——During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail sealed for $3—Two boxes, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases) $5——Three boxes lasting three full months will stop emissions, and restore vigor, in the worst cases $7.—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

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december 8—tf

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dec —tf

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Call and examine before you purchase.

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oct 19—tf Sign of the Show Case.

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The Mexican Mustang Liniment is a matchless remedy for all external ailments of man and beast.

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THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 30, 1879.

The speech of the Hon. Robert B. Elliott, one of the distinguished and accomplished and eloquent sons of South Carolina, is a discourse on affairs worthy a statesman. It is as temperate as it is intelligent in its conception of the condition of the colored people. It affords us pleasure to place it before our readers.

It seems that Senator Bayard has succeeded in finding abroad an old, fine engraving of Bayard Pierre du Terrail, "the knight without fear and without reproach," who was born in 1475, and died 355 years ago. He claims him as an ancestor, and speaks of Castle Bayard at Grenoble, France, as "the castle of my ancestors." The direct line of the Chevalier ended with Bayard, Petrus, but the Senator claims to be one of the family by a daughter of Petrus.

The late attitude of a portion of the laboring class of the south may well excite the alarm of the sensible business men. The negroes may be driven from the polls by shot guns, and mistreated in legal tribunals, and not treated fairly as laborers, and oppressed in various ways, but they have at command a fearful retaliation, which is perfectly legal, of leaving that portion of the country where they have been serviceable, for a residence in some other part of the country, thus diminishing, if not absolutely paralyzing the producing power of the south. The extent to which the exodus startled business circles of the south to a sense of their dependence upon this class of labor, which has in many instances been treated as helpless, will undoubtedly produce beneficial effects upon the colored people themselves. It may prove a sort of a second emancipation to them, by wielding this power in terrorization over southern industries. The constant menace hanging over southern business may work out in a quiet way a sort of retributive justice, which constitutional provisions and legal restraint and force have failed to do.

There is no winking out of sight the fact that the late elections in the north have produced a great deal of demoralization among the Bourbon leaders of the south. They begin to realize that the political conduct of the southern Democracy has had its effect upon the country. They perhaps reason that if a single individual, though powerful, had advanced his interests by refusing to submit to the law, by refusing to pay his debts, by brow-beating his neighbors, by a constant course of injustice and fraud, by outrages on persons and property, he would lose standing among them. They may reason that the same course in a population would be governed by the same laws of cause and effect. Hence they may see the reason why southern kukluxing, bull-dozing, bad legislation, bad financiering, repudiation, depriving people of the right to vote and committing murders and outrages, has brought upon them a measure of public reprobation. These things and the abuse of legislative power in Congress, added, have brought upon them the condemnation of a great and intelligent and right thinking public, as expressed in the late elections.

Mr. Henry Carroll of the *Times* explains how by the imbecility of Governor Nicholls of Louisiana, seated by the shot-gun policy over Packard, who was legally elected, the state of Louisiana has lost $8 150,000 in 20 months. There was an accumulation $22,000,000 in the banks on account of the stagnation produced by the delay in deciding who was to be Governor. Speculation was the result, and state consols went up, and they began to rush back from Europe and New York. Nicholls and his ring who controlled the state banks bought the consols at 93 with the state's credits, the interests on the bonds was defaulted, and down went the consols to 62 cents. It grew worse and worse, and $10,000,000 of consols fell from 92 to 38 cents, a loss of $5,400,000, and $12,000,000 of premium bonds fell from 50 cents to 24 cents making a loss of $3,060,000, and a total of $8,460,000 loss. This has been the result accomplished by "the reformed Democratic government, headed by Mr. Francis T. Nicholls. Men high in authority have used the information obtained through official channels to gamble in the securities of the state. The $350,000 left in the Treasury by the Kellogg government has been squandered, and to-day Louisiana is utterly without credit, made so by Democratic rule. Yet there seems to be no doubt that such rule will be perpetuated. If Mr. Wiltz, the Democratic candidate for governor, is not elected, he will surely be counted in. "The Ring" is absolutely in control, and the majority of the people unable to help themselves," as Mr. Carroll says. This is a very elegant specimen of Democratic financiering, and very creditable to "the party of reform."

The Washington *Post* speaks of Gen. Woodford as an educated ass. It has long been demonstrated that the editor of the *Post* is an ass without any education.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The *National Republican* of Thursday gave a foreshadowing of the President's forthcoming message.

He suggests that the coinage of silver be stopped; a sinking fund for the public debt be created; such a modification of the tariff as will give the government an ample revenue; and a tariff on tea and coffee; polygamy in Utah, to be suppressed; recommends a commission for civil service; reports amicable relations with foreign nations; discourages any change in the jurisdiction of Indian affairs; requests an appropriation for U. S. Marshals; recommends the attention of Congress to the inter-oceanic canal, and prefers the Nicaragua route, and closes as follows:—

The President especially commends to the attention of Congress the condition of our foreign commerce, and asks that all possible legislation to extend our commerce be enacted, especially in respect to the carrying trade. The great overplus of American agricultural and other productions and the large balance of trade in our favor are cited as reasons why the American Congress should do what it can to extend our commercial facilities. The President thinks that by wise action now we may regain a commerce of which we cannot again be deprived. No legislation looking, however, toward any subvention of steamship lines is recommended.

The message is the longest since the President commenced his term.

LOUISIANA AGAIN.

We have been following, with the expectation of deriving some valuable information therefrom, the letters from Louisiana of Mr. Henry Carroll of the New York *Times*. We knew that a new state of things had arisen in that state, that new combinations were formed, and in common with others, were regarding affairs there with more than ordinary interest. Having waded carefully through two close columns of type thinking we might get some satisfaction out of his letter, which appeared in the *Times* of the 24th, we encountered the following startling statement, which made up the conclusion of his elaborate letter:—

There is no doubt, however, that the Democrats, by frauds in the country, will secure the Government. Against iniquitous election laws, and the power of election officers who boast of having stuffed ballott-boxes and falsified returns, the Republicans, alone and unaided as they are, without speakers or money for legitimate campaign expenses, cannot hope to carry the state. They mall poll a majority of the votes, but they will be allowed to take no part in the count. In other words, and to quote the distinguished Senator Morgan, of Alabama, "the Radicals and niggers can vote, but 'our best people' will look after the returns."

Farther back the writer had interpolated these curious sentences, inappositely, and far fetched, and irrelevant to the discussion in hand:—

It is a pity that Messrs. Blaine, Schurz, Sherman, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who were pressingly invited to take advantage of this opportunity, could not find time to do so. To urgent letters asking them to deliver a few speeches in the state, they have all, after some delay, replied that other duties would prevent them from "gratifying their desire to take part in the Louisiana canvass." Of course, no one here assumes that any of the distinguished gentlemen named were afraid to come to Louisiana. They might in some places have been treated to rather rough fare, but there is hardly a doubt that they would have been allowed to speak without insult or molestation. They might not have done much to change the result, but they would at least have given new hope and fresh courage to men who, without hope of reward, have, in only too many instances been made cat's-paws of by Republicans who wanted a few fat chestnuts out of the White League fire. It is regarded here as worthy of particular note that both the distinguished Senator from Maine and the astute Secretary of the Treasury failed to duly consider these facts.

Why this fling at these four gentlemen for not going to Louisiana to speak, is not exactly plain. Mr. Sherman gave a very good reason why he could not go, to-wit, that he had his annual report to prepare. The same reason would apply equally well to Mr. Schurz. As to Mr. Blaine, everybody knows that he is detained in his state, fighting a conspiracy against the rights of the people as execrable as goes on in Louisiana. As to Gen. Woodford, we suppose he had some equally good reason. If "H. C." went down to Louisiana on purpose to get a chance to throw an unjustified imputation on certain high officials, who refuse to join in a canvass to the neglect of the public business, it is possible that he has some grudge to pay off, for which he took the trouble of this long journey, or may be some personal axe to grind.

But if we understand the upshot of the letter it is to the effect that it is of no use for anybody to go there to speak, because it is aforgone conclusion that the Democratic White Leagues are to carry the state. They are not going to do it by bull dozing, and murder and other outrages as heretofore, but in the Christian-like and serene manner of stuffing ballots and counting out. All is to be serene except in a little precinct in the famous, blood-stained Tensas and Madison, where certain "wild young men" could not be controlled. To this conclusion has it come at last, that all is to be peace quietness, courtesy, gentleness, law obeying and order preserving, except in Tensas and Madison, and in the mean time ballot stuffing and counting out of sux sorts. How perfectly things are arranged let the letter say for itself:

The white league managers have learned more peaceful ways. They have laid aside their shot guns—loaded and well oiled, it is true, but still laid aside—ceased to be night riders and road liners, and taken to the less stirring, though even more effective occupations of counting votes which never were cast, suppressing others, stuffing ballot boxes, and manipulating returns. All this they can now do at will, absolutely without fear of punishment, and almost without fear of detection. All the election machinery is in the hands of the Democrats. They have complete control of every channel through which votes pass. Their will is supreme.—From their rulings the Republicans, no matter how glaring may be the frauds committed against them and their candidates, have no appeal. The election laws are marvels of ingenuity, and, properly executed, can always be trusted to overcome the will of the majority and trample upon the very first principles of free government. Under these laws, which have gone into force since the installation of Nicholls and the Democratic government, all the Commissioners of Election, who have charge of the polls while voting is going on, are appointed and controlled in each parish by what are called the police juries. These juries, when the Democrats came into power, were in most cases composed of a majority of Republicans elected by the people. To overcome these majorities, the legislature gave the Democratic Governor power to appoint additional jurors sufficient to completely change the political complexion of nearly all the boards. Now, with one or two unimportant exceptions they are all controlled by Democrats. In addition to the power of appointing the election commissioners, these juries are also charged with the duty of locating the polling places.—This duty they perform so well that hundreds of negroes on election day are obliged to travel five or six, and in some cases ten and twelve, miles before they can get an opportunity to deposit their ballots. The heavy black Republican districts are left almost destitute of polling places, while the neighborhoods known to be largely Democratic are supplied with lavish liberality.

Very truly and justly, after recounting all this and much more, the letter says, "Under these circumstances it will be readily seen that dulldozing or intimidation of voters in the old fashion would be simply a waste of time." So, if these things are to be believed, all is easy cheating, there is to be no considerable violence, and no sort of doubt as to the result. The Democrats will have it all their own way and carry the state whatever is done, and the Dutch will take Holland. So, farewell all this combination of respectability, all this making up of tickets which can't be attacked, all this sagacious preparation, all this ignoring of old wrangles and issues, all this sublimity of platforms, and welcome this new and fascinating and polite style of cheating people out of their rights.

GEN. GRANT AND THE ISTHMUS CANAL.

The Washington correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean* of the 21st inst. furnishes details of an interwiew with Admiral Ammen of the Navy on the subject of the proposed Isthmus Canal and the possible connection of Gen. Grant therewith as President of the company. Admiral Ammen has devoted a great deal of his time to the consideration of this great work ever since 1857. But his efforts took no definate form till he was sent to the Congress in Paris a year ago, which was called together to consider the subject. Since then he has taken pains to inform the people of the United States of the practicabilities and possibilities of the canal. He intends to read a paper before the New York Geographical Society on December 9th next, which shall be a review of the whole subject. Should then print in a single volume all his writings on the subject.

He says to the correspondent:

"It would be manifest impropriety in me to communicate to the public anything that I may have learned from General Grant respecting his future plans, since he has refrained himself from saying anything; but I feel at liberty to say that I have every reason to believe that General Grant will take control of this canal enterprise, provided such a company is organized and sufficient capital is subscribed to insure its success. General Grant will not connect himself with it as long as there is a possibility of its failure. Another of his conditions is that the Nicaraguan government shall grant the right of way.

"General Grant thinks we can build the canal for $100,000,000, but my own belief is that the capital stock of the company should not be less than $100,000,000, and then it would be necessary only to call for as much as was needed. The cost cannot be estimated very closely. If we can raise $70,000,000 in this country, the remainder can be procured in England and France without difficulty, provided General Grant will take hold.

Admiral Ammen gives further details of such preparations as are in progress. He says that "within the last days or so I have received a letter from a gentleman in Paris who has been one of the leaders in this enterprise, saying that he should sail from Havre on the 8th of November, bearing authority from certain capitalists in France to subscribe, in their name, for $80,000,000 of the stock of a company to be formed in the United States to build a canal across the Isthmus." He states that this subscription is made entirely on the understanding that Gen. Grant will be President of the company, and that "the subscription is entirely contingent upon that event. I don't know what these capitalists would do if Grant would not accept the responsibility; but the gentleman to whom I allude comes here with $30,000,000 to be invested in the stock of the company of which General Grant shall be President, and of no other."

Admiral Ammen goes on to say that there is a universal desire over all the world that Gen. Grant shall be placed at the head of this great enterprise; that this gentleman now on his way to this country is armed with full powers to control the $30,000,000 pledged, on the condition that Gen. Grant will take the Presidency of the company; and that there is in New York a gentleman of great wealth and high position in this country and Europe, who is in constant consultation with Gen. Grant, and who will take the lead in securing the stock in the United States.

This is by far the most authoritative statement which has appeared in regard to Gen. Grant's connection with this great international canal. Nobody can doubt the reliability of any statement which Admiral Ammen may make in connection with the matter.

GENERAL ELLIOTT.

A SPLENDID SPEECH

The Benefit of Public Gatherings—The Condition of the Southern States—How Affected by Slavery—Large Tracts of Land Poorly Cultivated—Small Farms Well Cultivated—Advice to Colored People—An Elevated and Statesman like Address.

Mr. President, and Members of the North Carolina Industrial Association, Ladies and Gentlemen:

On the receipt of your kind invitation to deliver the Annual Address at this Exposition, I was constrained by the pressure of professional and other engagements, to decline the high honor sought to be done me. I, however, promised that while I could not engage to assume the responsible station of orator, I would endeavor to visit you during the progress of the Fair and speak a word of encouragement and sympathy. I had supposed, therefore, that the task had been assigned to other hands, until last Saturday, when on perusing the *Journal of Industry*, I learned that it was still expected that I would perform the functions of that responsible station. From this simple explanation of the circumstances attending my presence on this occasion, you will at once readily conceive how great must be my embarrassment in essaying to present to my fellow-citizens a few of the many considerations and reflections which may be more suitably presented on an occasion like this than on the more ordinary occasions on which I am called to speak.

Indeed, my fellow citizens, naught has availed with me, under the circumstances, to appear before you—denied, as I have been, of much opportunity for preparation—but my confidence that in my failure to fill the just measure of your expectation, I shall meet with your kind indulgence.

As no sane, reasoning creature acts without a motive underlying his action, so no body of persons ever congregate without some motive, some centripetal force attracting them towards a common centre, some interest uniting and holding them together for a time at least. In every assemblage, therefore, there are interests, more or less in their number, and greater or smaller in their importance which conspire to give point to, and to account for, the assemblage itself.

Governed and controlled by this common, but invariable rule, this present gathering, like all occasions of the same sort, has properly attached to it, an interest of a two-fold character;

1. As bringing together persons from different parts of the state, but with such community of interest and feeling as to make the gathering not only pleasant, but profitable—enabling them to compare their several methods of doing the same kinds of work, for raising the same kinds of crops, and by suggesting to each other a prosecution of such kinds of labor in raising such kinds of crops as are not common to all. Books, newspapers and correspondence are all useful means in a measure of obtaining information or of making comparisons, but for all practical purposes there is nothing equal to the mutual expression of opinion, eye to eye and face to face. A great man once declared that he "would rather talk with an intelligent person an hour than read the ablest book ever written."

2. As exhibiting not only to those present on this occasion, but to the community at large, the improvement constantly being made in all matters of Industry and Agriculture; for such improvement is a subject of the greatest interest not only to those engaged in industrial and agricultural pursuits but to every man, woman and child in the community.

It is saying a great deal to say that every such improvement tends to cheapen the clothes we wear, the food we eat, everything almost that pertains to our daily living, and by cheapening them, enable those who have but a little of them to have more; and it is saying quite as much, if not a great deal more, to say that with improvement in the industrial and agricultural pursuits of the community, there is a greater independence amongst the people, an advancement in the general intelligence of the people, and a corresponding liberality in the character of the government. Yet as much as it is so to say, I do nevertheless assert it. Take the condition of every people on the face of the globe, and I venture to affirm that where the tools of industry are rude and rough, where the kinds of labor are few and unprofitable, where much is done by unskilled hands and little by machinery, and particularly where agriculture is confined to but few products of the soil, and they are raised as they were raised generations ago without the aids which experience and science afford to the farmer and planter of to-day, the general condition of that people is low and depressed; they are behind hand in general intelligence as they are lacking in independence of character, and the government over them is illiberal, arbitrary and oppressive. On the other hand, where the industries of the country have been advanced by the use of better tools, by skilled labor and by machinery, where labor is diversified, and particularly where agriculture is carried on by the use of better implements of husbandry, by the use of such manures as are adapted to the soil, and by the rotation of crops—whenever more than one crop in quantity is raised on the same place, you will find that the people are possessed of general intelligence and of greater independence of character, and that the government over them is becoming more liberal, representative and and just—resting more and more the exercise of its powers upon "the consent of the governed." One of the greatest of poets has written: "Who would be free themselves must strike the blow;" but it may be said with equal truth, that an industrious, intelligent and thrifty people will hardly need to strike any blow in order to be free. They become free by the very fact of their intelligence, industry and thrift. No government will dare to oppose a people, no government would have the power to oppress a people possessed of these sterling qualities.

I do not know how I could better illustrate these views than by briefly referring to the condition of the southern states of this Union prior to the late war. While England by her manufactures and by her improved agriculture had, since the Revolution of 1688, steadily increased in the intelligence and independence of character of her people, and the government had become more and more liberal, not only in the general character of legislation, but in the extension of the elective franchise; while France, by her manufactures, and by the sub division of her soil into hundreds of thousands of small farms, not much larger than an American garden, had, since the Revolution of 1793, steadily increased in the intelligence and independence of character of her people and emerged from the oppressions of one of the worst governments the world ever saw, and had shown that even a Republican form of government was a possibility for her people, of the southern states of this Union, by refusing to encourage manufactures and by using her agricultural force mainly in the raising of a single crop, had the most ignorant, debased and oppressed laboring population in the civilized world,—while the government over them, although free enough in its form, was as illiberal, arbitrary and oppressive as a government could be. Less than fifteen years have passed since slavery was abolished in these states, and yet, its actual character has been almost forgotten, except, perhaps, by those who wore its chains. Who except the freedman remembers that when he was a slave he was, according to law, nothing but a "chattel personal" who could own nothing, possess nothing and acquire nothing, but what belonged to his master? Who but the freedman remembers that while he was a slave he could n t learn to read even the Book of the Holy Scriptures, that that Book of Divine Revelation was to him a sealed volume from whose pages he was forbidden to read the simple, yet sublime doctrine of the new evangel—"The pure in heart shall see God?" Who but the freedman remembers that in many, if not most of these southern states such was the case even if his master consented? Who but the freedman remembers that for any offence he could be stripped to the naked skin and lashed with the pittiless whip in the hands of the cruel driver whenever and to any extent his owner chose? Who but the freedman knows, that when a slave, his wife and children were not his own, that they could be sold from him and be from them, whenever their owner pleased, without notice, without one word of last farewell, without human probability of their ever meeting again, or even one knowing where the other was, and whether living or dead?

And yet, these were the essential features of slavery—indeed, slavery without these features would not have been slavery at all, and the effect of tolerating such a system with such features in the community was almost as much marked on the greater part of the free people of these southern states as on the slaves themselves. It may be safely said that the poor white people of the south who had not the means, even if they had the inclination, to own slaves, were as ignorant, as lacking in independence, and as thriftless, taken as a class, as an equal number of English speaking people anywhere. The slave owner had as much contempt for them as he had for the slaves he owned, while it would be hard to find wherein they were at any time the objects of consideration in the legislation of the southern states. I do not know how I can better illustrate their position in your sister state, where it is my fortune to live, than to say that I can stand on the roof of her state house and see the places where the rival candidates for the honor of a seat in the state Senate drove up and penned up their supporters from the sand hills during the two or three days preceding a state election.

I do not recall these bitter memories of that blighting past which, with its fell spirit, retarded so long the material prosperity of the masses of the south, and caused their industrial energies to perish as under the Upas-touch of some deadly poison, because I would have such memories survive. I do not now recall those by-gone days which, happily for the former master as well as the former slave, have passed and gone forever, for the purpose of opening afresh old wounds which, let us hope, have already healed. God forbid that I should utter one word that shall tend to interrupt the growth of that feeling of confidence and mutual regard for one another, which it is desired by all good citizens should exist between the two races who, in the providence of God, are called to occupy this region of our country. I recall the past only for the purpose the better to learn the duties of the present, and the better to realize the promises of the future. My desire is, that both—master and man—shall calmly and dispassionately review that past in order to discover the evils which it has left surviving, and consider how best to remedy them. If we would remedy those evils, we must first learn what they are and from what they spring. It is in this spirit and with this view that I seek to occupy your attention with the discussion of such a topic.

I deem extinct, the question of slavery was something more than the emancipation of the slaves. It was the re-

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

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The above offer is genuine, although at first sight you would consider it impossible. We will explain: Since we first established our business here, March 1st, 1878, we have paid particular attention to the buyer of Bankrupt and Auction lots of Jewelry and Watches, often buying at as low as one-tenth their value, and in no instance have we paid over one-sixth the manufacturers' price. Since starting we have always been able to dispose of these goods in Chicago and through our regular customers throughout the country at nearly regular prices, as fast as we could procure them, but owing to the large number of failures among the heavy jobbing dealers and manufacturers throughout this and other countries during the months of June, July and August (the time when the Jewelry business is stagnant), we have now on hand an immense stock of the most desirable goods we have ever handled, and which we have bought at lower prices than ever before. In order to dispose of this entire stock in the most speedy manner possible, and make room for new ones which we shall continue to buy, we have hit upon the following novel plan:

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" Cameo and other Stone Rings large	1.00
" Heavy Link Vest Chain and Charm	1.00
" Extra Fine Scarf Rings or Pins	1.00
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Gent's Long New Style Vest Chain and Charm	$1.45
" Scarf Rings and Pins, New Styles and Extra Fine	1.45
" Heavy Set Stone and Fancy Studs	1.45
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" or Ladies' Cameo, Amethyst and other Stone Rings	1.45
Ladies' Long and very Fancy Cuff Pins	1.45
" Extra Finished Onyx, Amethyst and Engraved Pins	1.45
" Extra Finished Onyx, Amethyst and Engraved Ear-Drops	1.45
" Long Opera or Guard Chains	1.45
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Any Six of the above articles will be mailed free on receipt of $2.00	
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" Very Nobby and Latest Style Scarf Rings and Pins	1.90
" or Ladies' Cameo, Onyx and Amethyst Sleeve Buttons	1.90
Ladies' Etruscan Necklaces, very heavy	1.90
" Long Opera and Guard Chains, very heavy	1.90
" Australian Diamond and other Fancy Pins and Ear-Drops	1.90
" Stone Set and other Fancy Cuff Pins	1.90
" Heavy Engraved Locket for Miniatures	1.90
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" Cameo Medallion Pin and Ear-Drops	2.50
" or Gent's Massive Wedding Ring Plain or Band	2.50
" or Gent's Extra Large Cameo, Amethyst or Onyx Rings	2.50
" Long Shawl or Breast Pin, finest quality	2.50
" Long Fancy Cuff Pins, finest quality	2.50
" or Gent's Cameo, Amethyst or Onyx Sleeve Buttons	2.50
Gent's heavy Long Link Massive Vest Chain	2.50
" Cluster or Solitaire Central American Diamond Pins	2.50
" Stone and Fancy Leaf Scarf Pins and Rings	2.50
" Stone and Fancy Pattern Studs	2.50
" Massive Solitaire Stud	2.50
Any Ten of the above articles will be sent by mail free on receipt of $5.00	

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1 Pure Abyssinian Silver Hunting Case Geneva Watch.

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DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MASONIC.—WHITE.

St. John's Lodge No. 1, F. A. A. M. meet 1st Thursday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Lodge 319, F. A. A. M. meets 3d Tuesday in each month at Masonic Hall.

Concord Chapter No. 1 R. A. M. meets 1st Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Council No. 1, R. and S. M. meet 2d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Commandery No. 1 K. T. meets 2d Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Carolina Lodge 1st, meet 1st and 3d Mondays in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.

I. O. O. F.

Cape Fear Lodge No. 2, meets every Tuesday evening.

Orion Lodge No. 7, meets every Wednesday evening.

Campbell Encampment No. 1, meets 1st and 3d Friday evening of each month.

Rebecca Lodge meets 1st and 3d Tuesday evenings of each month.

Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 2nd and 4th Thursday evening of each month.

I. O. B. B.

North State Lodge No. 222, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, at 8 o'clock p. m.

O. K. S. B.

Manhattan Lodge No. 158, meets 2d and 4th Sunday in each month at 8 o'clock p. m.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Cornelius Harnett Council No. 291 meets 2d and 4th Monday evening of each month.

The above Lodges meet at Odd Fellows Hall on Third between Princess and Chestnut streets.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Stonewall Lodge No. 1, Meets every Monday at Castle Hall, on Third street.

Germania Lodge No. 4, meets every Thursday evening at Castle Hall.

Endowment Rank No. 24, meet 2d Friday in each month, at Castle Hall.

I. O. O. F.

Wilmington Lodge No. 61, meets every Wednesday evening, at Temperance Hall on Third street.

I. O. R. M.

Wyoming Tribe No. 4, meets every Tuesday evening, at their Hall on Princess between front and second streets.

MASONIC.—(COLORED.)

Mt. Nebo Lodge meets 1st & 3d Monday in each month on sixth between Wooster and Red Cross streets.

Gilboa Lodge, meet 2d and 4th Monday in each month, corner Eighth and Princess streets.

G. U. O. O. F.

Free Love Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month, corner Dock and Water st.

Gist on Lyre Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, corner Market and Water streets.

I. O. OF G. S. AND D. S.

Queen Esther meets every Monday evening.

Star of Liberty, meets every Tuesday evening.

Ingebonia, meets every Tuesday evening.

Union, meets every Wednesday evening.

Loving Union, meet every Wednesday evening.

Samson and Pythias, meet every Thursday evening.

Fidelity, meet every Friday evening.

The above Lodges occupy the second and third stories, in the west end, of Evans' building, on Princess street.

Mt. Zion, meets 1st and 3d Monday in each month, corner second and Princess streets.

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ease of the poor white population of the south from a condition almost as hopeless and degraded as theirs. But what concerns me most say in this presence is, that it emancipated the industries and agriculture of the south. Thence forward, labor became respectable, and it needed but time and intelligence, and influx of foreign capital to build up manufactures amongst us, which should supply our wants and give diversity of employment to our people. For our agriculture it gave us the opportunity of radical improvement, and, although the poverty, which generally prevailed throughout the south immediately after the war, and the anomalous condition of political affairs since, have prevented that improvement in a great measure, yet the opportunity is still with us and it is our duty to ourselves and our children to embrace it. The limits of such an address as this do not allow me to state elaborately the means by which, I think, this improvement may be effected, I will state them briefly for your consideration and reflection at your pleasure.

One of the conditions attending slavery was the ownership of large tracts of land by single individuals. While the farmer of the North, particularly as distinguished from the west, sought to own as much land as he could profitably cultivate by his own labor, aided by his own family, and, perhaps, by a little hired help, the planter of the south sought to own as much land as his slaves could possibly till; and the larger the number of his slaves, therefore, the larger the tract which he would naturally seek to own; and as his system of cultivation was much less thorough than that of the northern farmer and the acreage worked by each hand being, therefore, larger, the quantity of land owned by the large slave holders was frequently immense. Added to the ownership of large tracts of land was the Anglo-Saxon love and pride of land owning, preventing them from selling their broad acres except when driven by the direst necessity—and then, rather to those who would preserve the estate intact than to those who divided it amongst many purchasers. The result was that the large slaveholder was not only the owner of the labor of his own slaves, but in a great measure controlled the labor of his locality. The people of smaller means—the poor whites, for instances, who did not own slaves, were generally crowded out from the better lands of the neighborhood and obliged, if they bought land at all, to content themselves with out of-the-way places or the poorer soil of the sand hills. In a word, the owner was the land owner and that fact added to his influence not only in business life and in social life, but in political life as well. The whole number of slave holders in the United States, as estimated by inteligent and competent authorities during the decade immediately preceding the war was but three hundred and fifty thousand, including men, women and children, and also including those who held in trust for others, as well as those who owned in their interest. How many of these three hundred and fifty thousand slave holders were voters, taking more or less interest in political affairs, it would be difficult to estimate with any certainty. But, whatever their proportion of the three hundred and fifty thousand slave holders and whether that proportion was comparatively large or small, it cannot be denied that they directly and absolutely controlled the political affairs of the whole of the southern states of this Union up to the close of the war, and that, in a great measure, they controlled the political affairs of the whole Union from the organization of the government up to the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. They filled all your county offices that were worth holding; they filled the seats in your legislatures; they were your Governors; they were your Judges; they were your Representatives and Senators in Congress; they were your southern candidates for the Presidency; they held the Presidency forty-nine years out of seventy-two years, and dominated the northern men who held it for the rest. They constituted what was called the slave power of the country. They ruled with a rod of iron—not only in the southern states, but measurably in the northern states as well. They fixed the lessons in your schools; they fashioned the sermons from your pulpits; they shaped your Constitutions and your laws; they put their padlocks on human lips that would have spoken and laid their iron hand on human bosoms that beat for better things. Unquestionably their influence sprung in a great measure from their reputed wealth as the owners of human slaves, but it is against all experience to suppose that it sprung from that source alone. There had been wealthy classes in other communities beside this—as wealthy, as intelligent, as courageous, as ambitious as the slave holders of the south—but no class in human history has ever risen to the power of the slave holders of the south on wealth alone.

The secret of the power of the slave holders of the south must be found in something else beside their wealth, and I submit that it is to be found in their ownership of the land. I may allude in passing, to the justification of this view afforded by what is at this very moment transpiring in England.

With all the advance I have already mentioned as having taken place in that country since the Revolution of 1688, there has been one great drawback, recognized almost universally by the economists of our time, and that is the accumulation of large tracts of land in the hands of individual owners. So strikingly has this been the case that the whole landed estate of England are held to-day by little more than thirty thousand persons—about one-tenth the number of land owners there were in that country at the time of the Revolution. This result, of course, has been aided by the law of primogeniture existing there; but the result, however aided and however brought about, is felt in every part of that great country to-day—not only by the great masses of laborers who till the soil they do not own, but by the whole body of people who consume the produce of their labor. On these large tracts, often embracing whole communities of people, the owner dictates and controls everything—the rent of the land, the crops to be raised, the hours of labor, the rates of wages, seed-time and harvest. The small tenants and the laborers are the creatures of his mercy—but the results would seem to indicate, at least in many cases, he has no mercy in his heart to show. All through England the question with these small tenants and laborers is how they and their families are to live on the soil whereon they were born, and, unable to answer, many of them are leaving their homes and their firesides, their parents who are still living, and the graves of those parents who have happily gone before. Even while I speak the white sails of more than one gallant ship are bearing these hardy sons of labor to our soil, here to find lands which they can buy and till and hold while life lasts—they and their children after them.

They come to our soil—that is, they come to our American soil, but not to the soil of the southern states of this Union. Whether they avoid our section because of the difficulty of obtaining small tracts of desiraole character in favorable localities, or from other causes, it is not necessary for my present purpose to discuss. What I desire to call your attention to is, the evil attending the present ownership of land in England which compels her laboring population to leave her soil, and to call your attention to the necessity of overcoming that evil here. If that evil is allowed to continue here it must eventually have the same results here as in England. It has had that result here in some measure already, as witness the exodus of hundreds and hundreds of colored families from Louisiana and Mississippi during the past year. "What has been will be." What has been already in Louisiana and Mississippi will be in all the southern states of the Union under the same conditions and circumstances. The man who hires his labor to others, who owns no land and can never hope to own any, is, in any agricultural region, just one step above a slave. He can get employment only when others choose to employ him, and if the number of laborers is greater than the demand for them, as is frequently the case in the south, the laborer must take such wages as are offered him or not be employed at all. And we all know by observation, if not by experience, how hardly this works upon the laborer, for he must not only take the wages that are offered him, but he can receive those wages only for the periods of his employment, and he must take those wages in whatever kind his employers choose to pay him. Usually in most communities where labor is low the necessaries of life are low in proportion, but my information does not lead me to believe that such a rule holds good on large plantations generally, or on any class of plantations where the hired laborers depend exclusively upon hiring their labor. It was alleged by disinterested parties who investigated the cause of the exodus from Louisiana and Mississippi that the laborers, although receiving minimum wages were obliged to pay their employers twenty-five cents a pound for bacon and two dollars a bushel for corn, while the market quotations showed that bacon was selling for about six cents a pound and corn for about sixty cents a bushel. If those who condemn the exodus should be innocent enough to ask why the laborers paid those enormous prices for the food they were obliged to have, the force of the answer would be found somewhat in the words of the question; they were obliged to have food and they could obtain it only by purchasing it from their employers, and at whatever prices their employers chose to ask. And if the further question be asked, why they hired their labor to employers who charged them such exhorbitant prices for their daily food, the answer is found in the fact that their chance was as good with one as employer as well as another, and if they did not hire their labor on their employers' terms they had no way of using their labor to obtain their daily food. They had no land of their own to work upon, neither as owners or tenants; they knew no kind of labor but the cultivation of the soil; and having no soil to cultiyate they were without any employment at all—hence the exodus.

It may not be in the power of the colored population of the southern states in this Union to do much toward an amelioration of the condition of affairs in any of these states. Such a result could not wisely or properly be brought about by legislation, and if it could, we could not effectuate it in that way, for the political power has gone from us in every state where we once held it. Nor can we effectuate it directly in any other way, for we are not the owners of the land, and no change can be brought about except with the consent of those who are. We can watch and pray; we can wait opportunity; we can form correct conclusions as to what we ought to do and act upon them when the time comes. As long as we have no way of making our daily bread except by hiring our daily labor, let us hire our daily labor for the sake of our daily bread. In doing this it is of the first importance that we accept the employment, as far as possible, of those who are known as honest, reputable men, who will pay us fairly the wages they agree to pay, and who, if they sell us provisions, will sell them to us at fair rates and keep correct accounts. We will find no advantage in dealing with dishonest or doubtful men on the faith of larger promises. When we make contracts let us abide by them faithfully. Very much in practical life depends upon our having the confidence of those with whom we deal. Let economy and temperance in all things prevail amongst us, and if it be possible, after properly feeding and clothing our families, to lay by a dollar, let us lay it by; and if we can invest it profitably in a pig or a cow, let us invest it. Let us have something saved up, something growing, if it be possible, against a rainy day—or against a better one, for sometime or other we may find a little place to rent, and when we find a place that suits us, let us rent it. By this time the pig will have grown or the cow will have had a calf, and then we are responsible members of the community, for we are not only householders, but also owners of live stock. Perhaps, sometime or other, a little place will be for sale, mostly, if not altogether, on credit. Somebody has died, for instance, and his estate must be settled up and divided, or somebody does worse than that:—goes to Texas. He breaks up and sells his place—perhaps in small parcels. In either case, if we have worked industriously, if we have lived decently, honestly and economically, if we are known in our neighborhoods as men of our words, we can buy as well as anybody else, and buy on credit too, with such security as we can get. But, in either case, and in any case, don't let us buy any more land than we need. Every extra acre costs extra interest, extra taxes, extra fences, extra care in all things whether it brings any return or not, and when we come at last to pay for the land, the cost of every extra acre will prove an extra burden and may be the very "straw which will break the camel's back." Many a man by buying more land than he has been able finally to pay for, has lost the whole from inability to raise the whole purchase money, whereas, if he had bought a smaller tract he would have been able to pay the purchase money without difficulty. And in this connection, I beg to call your attention between the quantity of land under some sort of cultivation by a man and his family in the south and the quantity of land cultivated by a man and his family in some other parts of the would.

In South Carolina, for instance, where I live, and, perhaps, in your state also, it would be a rare thing for the poorest man who buys land to buy less than fifty to a hundred acres. There would be ten cases where he would buy more to one case where he would buy less. He cultivates part of it one year; he cultivates the same part or another part the next year; he leaves a large part of it idle—growing weeds or sedge. Now, if you go north you will find that a man of the same condition of life will purchase a place, if he purchase one at all, not one fourth—perhaps not one-tenth as large. If he buy for cash, he wants to lay out as little of his money as will get the amount of land he needs, because he wants as much of his money as he can to keep in hand to buy farm-stock and tools with. If he buy on credit he wants to have as little interest as possible to pay. Whether he buys for cash or on credit, he wants to pay taxes on as few acres as possible. He wants as few fences to make and repair as possible, and he wants as little care against thieves and trespassers as possible. He buys a small place and he works every foot of it. He works it all by system, by rule. He plows deep, that his crops may root well. He manures heavily, thinking it better to plant one acre with plenty of manure than two, or three, or four acres with only a little. He saves every particle of waste about the place and keeps his horses and cattle and swine penned up as much as possible, that nothing may be lost. He plants for the early market and the late, raises as many kinds of crops as there are purchasers for, and thinks that year lost which does not leave his farm richer at the end than at the beginning.

But the garden spot of the world is France. Supporting a population nearly as large as the whole of ours on a territory not much larger than some of our states, the soil is cut up into so many parts that more than one half of her farms are said to contain less than five acres each, and many of them much less than that. Every inch of it is well manured; all waste is economized, every thing that can be turned into manure is saved, everything is cared for, and everything brings its return. It is safe to say that there is no people on the face of the earth as little educated and as humble in life as the peasantry of France, and the ablest and wisest of political economists have not thought it beneath the dignity of the dismal science to impute their happiness to their independence as owners of the little homes they live in, joined with an industry and economy which indepence has helped to maintain. From the ashes of defeat and shame in which she lay at the close of the war with Prussia, France has risen like Phenix in the fable, and in less than a single decade has discharged a debt which Prussia imposed on her to break her down, and which the world believed she would have been unable to pay. And while the laborers in England are seeking new homes because they cannot make their bread in their old ones, the peasantry of France were the first and foremost amongst all the people in contributing the money to pay the Prussian debt.

In the light of these examples, I can hardly err in urging the importance of acquiring land whenever you have the power to do so, and acquiring it in small quantities rather than large—that is to say, in quantities no larger than are necessary for actual use. I do not mean that we should buy no larger farms than those I have spoken of in the north or in France. In many cases the lands here may not be as rich as the lands there. What I hold to is, the policy of small farms as against large ones—the policy of buying land to use instead of land to lay idle and the best and most thorough and profitable use of whatever land we get. If our soil is not always as rich as that of the north or of France, we have some advantages here which the people there have not. We have an earlier spring to break up the soil, we have a longer open season for the growth of more than one crop, we have a later fall for the maturing of crops we could not otherwise grow and we have a shorter winter for the ground to be until for working and for the working stock to be idle while they eat. These are advantages which make this southern country a desirable home for farmers of small means. Let us use them for our own benefit, and the benefit of the communities in which we live.

There is another consideration which I will barely allude to. The statement of it precludes the necessity of any lengthy discussion of it. I allude to the importance of bringing up our young men to some other employment than that of farm labor. Of course, I do not mean all our young men. Many of them—perhaps, most of them, are better fitted for labor on the farm than for labor of any other kind. What I mean is, that where a young man is fitted for some other employment than farm labor bring him up to that other employment. I have already suggested the disadvantages a man labors under who can do no kind of labor but that of a farm;—particularly in a locality where there are more laborers than there is employment for them. I beg to add, there are other reasons why all our young men should not be brought up to that kind of labor.

We will all agree that if a young man has a hand for nothing but the hoe, it would be great folly to bring him up to be a blacksmith, a watchmaker, or a surgeon. But if a young man has a hand for a blacksmith, a watchmaker or a surgeon, why not let him be brought up for what his hand was made for and not bring him up for the hoe for which he has no hand? There is an eternal fitness in things, and I know of nothing wherein this fitness should be more considered than in choosing such a life-long employment for a young man as he is best fitted for and as he will be most likely to succeed in for the very reason that he is fitted for it.

Were it at all necessary to enter into an elaborate statement of any of the other weighty reasons in favor of the diversification of our industrial pursuits, it could easily be demonstrated that the free, untrammeled field of action of independent and unconnected pursuits, is the true life of any community, or state, or nation. It could be shown that where all men in a community are bound to one or two pursuits, there is such a struggle for existence as tends to crowd out of life or progress the great majority of the people of that community. On the other hand, it could be as easily shown that where you give to all men the wide range of occupations which the wants of man suggest and develop under the inspiration of an industrial revival, there you will have as the result, not a grim struggle for bare existence, but an honorable and helpful emulation between class and class, between race and race, between craft and craft, between one industrial organization and another, which will lift up all and oppress none. This, I venture to declare, is the great present want of the south. This it is which will bind society together as with bands of iron—the bands of mutually dependent interests, of common aims by diverse means, of a common goal to be reached by a thousand converging but separate paths. This is the true, ideal and practical solidarity of society, whose complex and manifold interests shall all conspire to one end,—the increase of the wealth, of the leisure, of the culture of all our citizens, under the ample shield of just and equal laws which take no note of color, of race, or history, or outward condition of life. With such diversification of our industrial pursuits, one golden thread shall run through the warp and woof of our society,—the thread of honest, honored labor, uniting all, elevating all, advancing all.

Fellow-citizens, I see plainly and I gratefully and joyfully recognize the efforts you have made and are still making in this direction. The display of the results of those efforts now being exhibited here attest in the highest degree the possibilities of our race. You have done much already to vindicate the wisdom of that policy through which you were relieved from "the deadly nightshade of slavery's dominion" and lifted into the gaze of the civilized world as American freemen; that policy which has conferred upon you the proud title of American citizens—a title which, under God, shall be rendered as powerful to protect you from outrage as that of "Roman citizen" was potent to preserve from injury the Apostle Paul. You have done much to dissipate the illusion that liberty to you would be hurtful, that, intoxicated with freedom, you would idly bask in the sunshine of liberty, and, like the lilies of the field, neither toil nor spin. You have done much to vindicate the dignity of free labor. You are doing much to repel the taunt of the haughty slave master that the laborer is a "mud sill" and to win for him the proud title of "nature's nobleman." Aye, you are doing much towards a new departure in favor of the diversifying of the industry of your state. Much more, however, remains to be done. Drawing fresh aspiration from your past achievements and present success, go forward in faith and confidence. Diversity of employments, independence of character and general intelligence of the people—this be your watchword—for by this sign you shall conquer. May God speed your efforts to add something to the industrial achievements of our race and the prosperity of your state.

To the ladies whose generous and useful contributions have added so much to the success of this Exposition, let me utter a grateful word of deserved commendation. I do not detract anything from the dignity of man when I say, that here, at least, woman has shown herself not only the equal of man, but his superior; for it must be confessed by every candid visitor that however much the male exhibitors have accomplished in the display of their industrial talent, the females have greatly outstripped them by presenting an array of articles as brilliant as they are worthy to testify to the genius and artistic taste of any people. In spite of the hackneyed declaration that woman is unequal to man, in spite of all slights put upon her efforts to place herself side by side with man in the various departments of human activity, by consummate moral courage, by audacity of genius, by pursuit of lofty aims, she has again and again established her claim to equality with man. Again and again has she gemmed her coronal with rich jewels won by her industry, her genius and her energy. Do not charge me with sentimentality when I say, that she has already won her right to an equal place with man in the world's great arena—

"Where manhood struggles for the sake
Of mother, sister, daughter, wife,
The graces and the loves which make
The music in the march of life;
And womanhood her daily round
Of duty walks on holy ground."

Let us extend her a welcome hand and encourage her efforts, for she is as worthy of our confidence as she is deserving of our sympathy.

I would, to-day, that my voice, traveling along your hills and your valleys, could be heard by every man in your state, as I bid all, white and black, let the dead past bury its dead, gladly hail and embrace the opportunities of the present and joyfully welcome the promises of the future. Let the bitter memories of the past fade away and let the present and future command our energies and absorb our thoughts. With the rod of forbearance, smite the rock of prejudice and distrust and let the sweet waters of confidence and mutual kindness gush forth. Mutually forgiving something to the spirit of liberty and civilization, move forward one and all to the enthronement of labor. I bid you go forward in the good work of fully developing the industries of your state, that you may, one and all, be blessed with a wealthy and prosperous commonwealth, a commonwealth whose government shall be truly liberal, representative and just—a commonwealth of which it may rightly be said that "as a hen doth gather her chickens under her wings" even so does she gather all her children under her protection; and your state be blessed with an intelligent industrious and thrifty people—a homogeneous, happy people, who shall always do the right because they love the right and shall do justice because they love justice. State and people an honor to each other worthy of each other.

Gen. Elliott was frequently interrupted by rounds of applause, and at the close of his address the audience expressed their satisfaction in a unanimous vote of thanks, accompanied by long continued and hearty cheers. They crowded around the platform to congratulate the speaker, and every white man in the house, besides any number of colored men shook hands with him. Never have the colored people of North Carolina heard a more eloquent and impressive address than Gen. Elliott delivered yesterday.

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nov 16 tf

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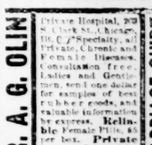
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It cures foot-rot, hoof-all, hollow horn, grub, screw worm, shoulder-rot, mange, the bites and stings of poisonous reptiles and insects, and every such drawback to stock breeding and bush life.

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The Mexican Mustang Liniment is the quickest cure in the world for accidents occurring in the family, in the absence of a physician, such as burns, scalds, sprains, cuts, etc., and for rheumatism, and stiffness engendered by exposure. Particularly valuable to Miners.

It is the cheapest remedy in the world, for it penetrates the muscle to the bone, and a single application is generally sufficient to cure.

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March 30—1 y.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 30, 1879.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Democrats Peaceable—The President's Message Will Open the Battle—A Noted German Editor Out for Sherman.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1879.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

Washington is waiting for Congress. But very few Members or Senators are in town. There seems to have been a general desire among them to pass Thanksgiving at home. What will Congress do? seems to be a general question. To listen to the talk of Democratic members, one would think that this would be a purely business session. They have undertaken to revise the rules of the House. They say that probably but little business will be attempted until these new rules are completed and adopted; and that in the mean time the various committees will push the appropriation bills forward to completion. It is possible, it is said, that this programme will carry Congress through the holidays, when, among the first bills that will come up will be the one repealing the jurors test oath law. This bill passed the Senate as "rider" to the appropriation bill, and is now one of the first on the House calendar. It will not be used as a "rider" again, but will pass the House and go to the President on its merits. Democrats also say that the Vorhees-Blackburn crowd will be shown to back seats and asked to not only shut their mouths, but to keep them shut. Such in brief are the views of many Democrats. It is a very pretty plan—but, it wont work.

THE FIGHT WILL BEGIN AT ONCE.

It is now certain that the President in his message will ask Congress to pay United States Marshals the accrued dues and fees which the Democrats refused to provide last session. A bill to this effect will be introduced at once, and the political battle will begin. Smarting under their recent defeats, distrusting each other, we may expect that the Democrats in the House will indulge in some plain talk. The Republicans will force the fighting, and soon the power of the caucus will be brought to bear and the Democrats will again be compelled to go before the country indorsing the cipher dispatches the tissue ballotts, the Yazoo plan, the Chisholm massacre, and southern repudiation. That load is big enough, and savory enough for even the Democratic party to carry, and they will have a nice time of it.

TOO MUCH SILVER.

In my last letter I said that Secretary Sherman would ask Congress to modify the law which requires that a given number of silver dollars shall be coined each month. The forthcoming message of the President will be very strong on this point. He will warn the people that the unlimited coinage of silver will have the same effect as the unlimited issue of paper money. It will drive gold out of circulation and finally out of the country. He will recommend that no action be taken about establishing any ratio of silver to gold, but to suspend the coinage of the present dollar and wait until the International Monetary Congress has completed its labors. There is but little doubt but that both parties will be glad to do nothing with this question and thus virtually carry out the Presidents suggestion. It is understood that on all political questions the President is most stalwart. In fact, in his Republicanism he exhibits the zeal of a young convert.

THE DEMOCRATIC BOOM FOR GRANT

In the south, if it ever existed, is dead. One of our papers here published an interview with Alex. Stephens, in which he was reported as favoring Grant for President. He is now out in a card in which he emphatically denies the whole interview. Some one has lied. I do not think the newspaper did. It is not the first time this eminent and notorious Georgian has "crawfished" back into the Bourbon ranks. Stephens having repudiated the Democratic-Grant boom, it has hopelessly collapsed, and there is no one now so low, politically, as to do it honor.

SHALL WE HAVE CAPTAIN GENERAL GRANT?

The latest phase of this question is that General Joseph E. Johnston will introduce a bill making a retired army office for General Grant with the title of Captain General, with large pay, for life. It is urged that this would please the gentleman in question; that it is but following the custom of all other countries; that it really is due him as a reward for his great services; that it would enable him to devote his time to some great business enterprise like the Nicaragua ship canal; and finally that it would take him out of politics. It is said that the southern Democrats will vote for such a bill, and that the friends of Blaine will favor it, as it promotes him from second to first place in the race for the Republican nomination for President; and that the administration will aid it because it at once brings John Sherman up, neck and neck with Blaine. Stranger things have happened in politics.) It is now stated that General Grant will accept the place of President of the Nicaragua Ship Canal Company as soon as he is satisfied that they mean business.

DISGRUNTLED LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

Personally I am for Grant for our next President. But, if he goes off the course, and indeed he has not entered upon it, the question would then be an open one. There is no use in denying or ignoring the fact that there is a large element in the Republican party who are bitterly opposed to Grant. These disgruntled Republicans are mainly Germans whose opposition dates from the Franco-Prussian war. Not a little comment has been made here over the fact that Mr. Fred. Haussarek, editor of the Cincinnati *Volksblatt* has come out in favor of Secretary Sherman for the next President. He says the Democratic party is too badly beaten and too much demoralized to make a fight next year with any hope of success; that Mr. Sherman is the only man who can wrest the Republican nomination from Gen. Grant, and to save the country from the latter he is for Sherman.

The significance of this declaration lies in the fact that since 1872 he has acted with the Democratic party.

H. C. F.

ROAN MOUNTAIN ITEMS

Because the Roan Mountain *Republican* criticized Judge Schenck for having a criminal whipped without any law for it, another paper came to his rescue. Whereat the *Republican* fires a hot shot on this wise:—

The *Carolinian* has his opinion and we have ours, but we repeat that the whipping-post is a relic of barbarism, and whether there is any politics in it or not we say further that any man or set of men, who, at the hour of midnight, will take a man out of his house and whip him on account of his political opinions is not fit to be a Judge or to hold any other office. We don't care who he is or to what political party he belongs, whether he is a Republican or Democrat, or what not. These are our sentiments and we shall express them at all times, or in other words, we shall "Hew to the line let the chips fall where they may." If Judge Schenck or Judge anybody else falls within the category we shall denounce him politics or no politics.

How are you, Aaron and Samuel Biggerstaff, and "one Randolph W. Shotwell?"

But the *Republican* has something more pleasant than Judge Schenck's extemporized whipping-post. There was actually a display of shooting stars on Roan Mountain on the night of the 13th. This is the description of it, which was a much better display than those who sat up over night here had:

The first appearance of the meteoric shower was a little after midnight when the air seemed to be filled with tiny stars. These lasted about ten minutes and disappeared and was immediately followed by a shower of phosphorescent light, like drops of rain. These increased in size and brilliancy until some of the balls were nearly or quite one foot in diameter. The entire northeastern portion of the heavens was covered with this meteoric cloud.

The scene lasted one hour and a half when it disappeared in a northwesterly direction, passing away like a summer thunder cloud. But few of these balls apperred to touch the earth; one, however, that seemed much larger than the others fell on the Big Hawk mountain and bounded off, bursting into innumerable smaller balls that immediately disappeared. Altogether it was a sight worth sitting up to see.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

November 24.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened nominal with a decided downward tendency. Sales of 100 cask at 39 cents per gallon, closing quiet.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 35@$1 40 for Strained and Good Strained. Sales reported.

TAR.—The market opened quiet at $1 10 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales later at $1 10, closing steady.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet the receipts of the day being placed at $1 25 for Hard and $2 25 for Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened steady, with sales reported of 150 bales on a basis of 11¼ cent per lb for Middling, closing steady. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	10⅝	cts	₰	lb
Good Ordinary,	11	"		"
S. Good Ordinary,	—	"		"
Low Middling	11¼	"		"
Middling	11½	"		"
Good Middling	11¾	"		"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	589	bales
Spirits turpentine	175	casks
Rosin	717	bbls
Tar,	176	bbls
Crude turpentine	37	bbls

November 25.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market for this article opened steady at 39 cts per gallon for regular packages.

ROSIN.—The market was quiet at $1 35 for Strained and $1 40 for Good Strained. Sales reported.

TAR.—The market was quiet at $1 10 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady the receipts of the day being placed at $1 25 for Hard and $2 25 for Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened firm, with sales of 50 bales on that basis, but later sales were made of 200 bales at the following official quotations:

Ordinary,	—	cts	₰ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 5-16	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	"	"
Low Middling,	11 5-16	"	"
Middling,	11¾	"	"
Good Middling,	11¾	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	466	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	200	casks
Rosin,	1,256	bbls
Tar,	48	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	197	bbls

November 19.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened steady at 39 cents per gallon for regular packages. Sales of 100 casks at quotations.

ROSIN.—Market was firm at $1 35 for Strained and $1 40 for Good Strained. No sales reported.

TAR.—Market was quiet, at $1 10 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Sales reported at $1 25 for Hard and $2 25 for Yellow Dip, market steady.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened firm, at the following official quotations:

Ordinary.	10¾	cts	₰	lb
Good Ordinary,	11	"		"
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	"		"
Low Middling,	11¼	"		"
Middling,	11½	"		"
Good Middling.	11¾	"		"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	589	bales.
Spirits Turpentine,	175	casks.
Rosin,	717	bbls.
Tar,	43	"
Crude turpentine,	292	"

November 27.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened dull at 39 cents and closed with sales at the above quotations for regular packages.

ROSIN—The market was quiet at $1 35 for Strained and $1 40 for Good Strained. No sales reported.

TAR—Sales reported at $1 10 per bbl of 280 lbs, the market closing quiet.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 25 for Hard, $2 25 for Yellow Dip.

COTTON—Market quiet and steady at the following official quotations:

Ordinary,	10¾	cts	₰	lb
Good Ordinary,	11⅛	"	"	"
Strict G. Ordinary	—	"	"	"
Low Middling,	11 1 16	"	"	"
Middling	11¾	"	"	"
Good Middling,	12	"	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	531	bales
Spirits turpentine,	562	casks.
Rosin,	791	bbls.
Tar,	96	"
Crude turpentine,	266	"

November 28

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cents per gallon for regular packages, being a decline of 2 cents with sales of the day at the above quotations.

ROSIN—The market opened dull at $1 35 for Strained and $1 40 for Good Strained, with no sales reported.

TAR.—Market was quiet at $1 10 per bbl., of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady at $1 55 for Hard and $2 55 for Yellow Dip, closing steady.

COTTON.—The market opened firm and nominal, and later sales were effected of 400 bales on a basis of 11⅝ cents per lb. for Middling, closing quiet at the following official quotations:

Ordinary,	10⅝	cts	₰ lb
Good Ordinary	11 1-16	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	11 5-16	"	"
Low Middling,	11 7-16	"	"
Middling,	11¾	"	"
Good Middling,	11	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	970	bales
Spirits Turpentine	529	casks
Rosin,	2,240	bbls
Tar,	359	bbls
Crude Turpentine.	1,017	bbls

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IT HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR attention that imitations of our article are being sold in this market, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the vending of any article, with any alterations of trade marks above described, will be prosecuted under a recent act of the U. S. Congress.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SONS & CO.

nov 16—1y 18 Beaver street, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CONFIDENT

—OF—

OUR ABILITY TO SATISFY

—THE—

DEMANDS

OF OUR CUSTOMERS,

AS TO QUALITY AND PRICES,

We would extend a cheerful invitation to our friends and patrons to call and examine our stock before purchasing, as it is so large and numerous, comprising, as it does, all sorts of

GROCERIES, &c.,

Varying in size from a box of Cigars, bag of Shot, small box of Blueing, Laudanum, Castor Oil, Paregoric, Pain Killer, Soap, Candy, Baking Powders, Soda and Matches, to a sack of Salt, barrel of Liquor, keg of Gunpowder, barrel of Mullets, box of Meat, roll of Bagging, bundle of Ties, tierces of Rice or Hams, to a hogshead of Molasses, that it is an impossibility to advertise in detail, suffice it to say, it contains everything the dealer or consumer needs.

ADRIAN & VOLLERS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Southeast cor. Front and Dock Sts.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

nov 16 tf

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

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LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

dec 8.—1y

SUPERIOR COURT, NEW HANOVER COUNTY. } STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Samuel L. Smith and wife, Mary V. Smith, } Plaintiffs.
vs.
Frederick Ihen and Henry J. Stedman and wife Anna J. Stedman } Defendants.

THIS IS A SPECIAL PROCEEDING INstituted before the Clerk of the Superior Court for the purpose of setting aside a judgment and decree in a former proceeding in partition, and to have the plaintiffs declared tenants in common with defendants Ihen, in a certain lot described in the petition in this cause, and for an account of the rents, issues and profits of the said premises.

The defendants, Henry J. Stedman and wife, Anna J. Stedman are hereby notified to appear before the Clerk of the said Court, at the Court House in the city of Wilmington, on Wednesday, Nov. 26th, 1879, then and there to answer or demur to the petition herein or judgment will be given against them according to the prayer of the said petition.

oct 12 tn29 VANAMRINGE, C. S. C.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO, Augusta, Me.

august 16-ly

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

apl 19—1y

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CINCINNATI, OHIO.

TOP BUGGIES AND PHÆTONS,

Best material, good workmanship, handsome styles, strong and durable vehicles in every respect.

70,000 Carriages

Manufactured by EMERSON, FISHER & CO., are now in use in every part of the American Continent.

They give unfailing satisfaction. All their work is warranted. They have received testimonials from all parts of the county of purport similar to the following, hundreds of which are on file subject to inspection:

Messrs. EMERSON, FISHER & CO.: GALVA, ILLS., July 16, 1879.
I have used one of your Top Buggies three years, and three of them two years in my livery stable, and they have given me perfect satisfaction and are in constant use.
OSCAR SMALLEY.

Messrs. COPPOCK & JOHNSON: NEWBERRY, S. C., July 17, 1879.
Dear Sirs:—I have been using the Emerson & Fisher Buggy I bought from you as roughly I suppose as any one could. I had a fast horse, drove him at full speed, sometimes with two grown ladies and myself in the Buggy, and it is to-day worth all the money I paid for it. I say the Emerson & Fisher Buggies will do.
A. M. TEAGUE, Farmer.

The favorable reputation the Carriages have made in localities where they have been used for several years by Liverymen, Physicians, Farmers and others requiring hard and constant use, has led to an increased demand from those localities, to meet which the manufacturing facilities of their mammouth establishment have been extended, enabling them now to turn out in good style.

360 CARRIAGES A WEEK.

:o:

EMERSON, FISHER & CO.'S CARRIAGES ARE THE BEST.

oct 26 4m

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WHITE SEWING MACHINE

$1500.00 CASH TO AGENTS

SO SIMPLE A CHILD CAN USE IT WARRANTED FOR 3 YEARS

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FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS:

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

nov 9 4w

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GENTLEMEN:

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We consider them one of the very few reliable household remedies worthy of confidence. *They are Superior to all other Porous Plasters or Medicines for External use.*

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Such will please answer this advertisement by letter, enclosing stamp for reply, stating what business they have been engaged in. None but those who mean business need apply.

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apl 19-1y

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apl 9-11

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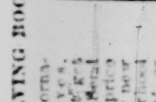
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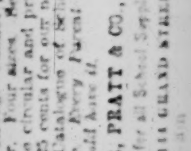
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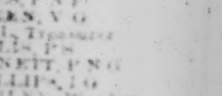
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